The Literary Digest

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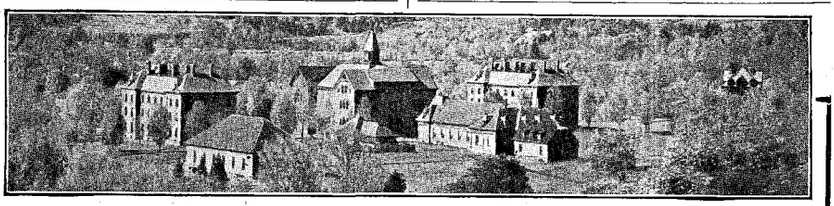

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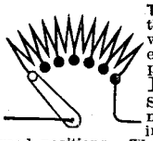

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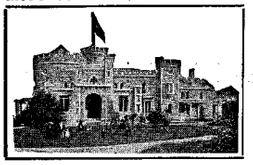

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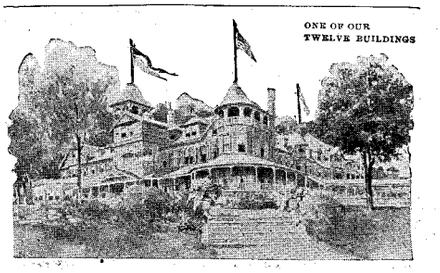

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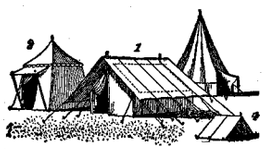

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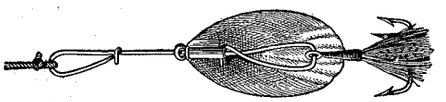
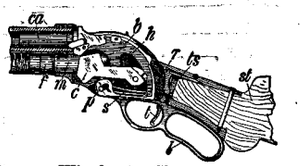


A Spoon and Spoon Bait.

Birch Canoe.



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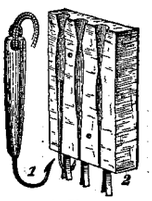

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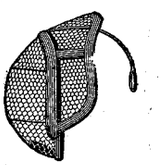

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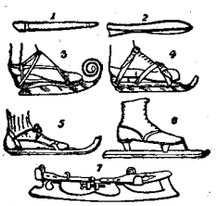
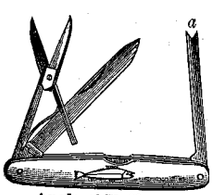


Skates.

A Skillet—as used in camp.



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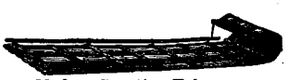

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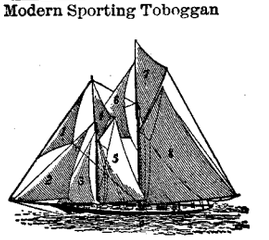

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Single Shell and One of the Sculls.

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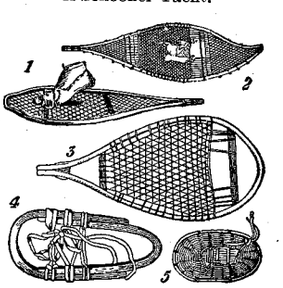

Snow-Shoes.

INDOOR SPORTS AND GAMES

CHESS. Diagram of board and names and illustrations of chessmen. *Casting*, *gambit*, *check*, *stalemate*, *checkmate*, *opening*, *piece*, *passed pawn*, *square*, etc., defined.

WHIST, POKER, ETC. The games of poker and whist explained. *Age*, *ante*, *call*, *flush*, *straight*, *see*, *raise*, *euchre*, *faro*, *hearts*, *pinochle*, skilfully treated.

FENCING, BOXING. All terms fully treated. *Lightweight*, etc., *thrust*, *assault*, *beat*, *carte*, *glizade*, *quinte*, *foils*, *mask*, etc., are all fully explained.

The Game of Golf.

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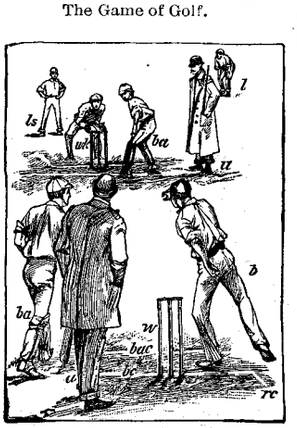
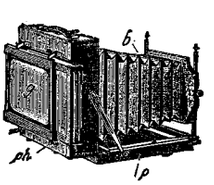


A Game of Cricket.



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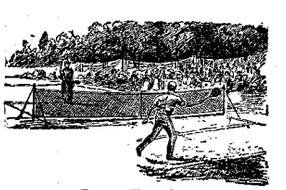
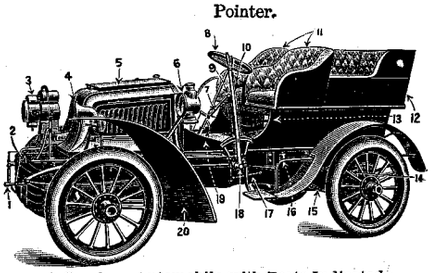


Lawn Tennis.



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The Literary Digest

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CONTINUOUS INDEX.

A "Continuous Index," rendering all topics treated during the preceding three months available to the reader, will be found on page 29.

LITERARY DIGEST INDEXES.

The index of Vol. XXX. of THE LITERARY DIGEST will be ready about July 15, and will be mailed free to subscribers who have previously made application. Other subscribers who wish to be supplied regularly with future indexes will please send request accordingly.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

"EQUITABLE" METHODS OF FINANCE.

THE report of Superintendent Hendricks, of the New York State Department of Insurance, upon his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, outlined below, leaves its former officers without a defender among the newspaper critics. Even the New York *Times*, which has treated the whole imbroglio with gloves of the softest texture, admits, after reading this report, that "the misconduct of officers of the company, holding places of trust, bound in honor to serve only the avowed beneficiaries of the trust, and amply compensated for their labors, is lamentable and deserving of the severest censure." Other newspaper observers treat the accused officials in the most scathing terms. The report reveals a "shameful record of official faithlessness and graft," declares the New York *Evening Post;* while *The Journal of Commerce* says that "there is hardly a conceivable abuse of corporate power and privilege, hardly a violation of sacred trust or exhibition of extravagance and greed, that is not laid bare in this remarkable record of turpitude." Indeed, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, it appears that "the Equitable, under the Hydes has been . . . conducted with no higher code of ethics than the ordinary confidence game."

This report of Superintendent Hendricks is only a preliminary one, and he intimates that more revelations, of equal importance, will be forthcoming later. Paul Morton, the new head of the Society, is also conducting an investigation that will make the Frick and Hendricks inquiries, we are assured, "look like pastoral poems." The officers and directors of the old régime, whose names were blazoned on the Society's advertisements throughout America and Europe as guarantees of its strength and equitability, are now facing the probability of suits to recover the sums diverted from the Society's treasury by the methods laid bare in the report, and are also threatened with criminal proceedings by District-Attorney Jerome and Attorney-General Mayer.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS.

The revelations in his report, says the New York *Evening Mail*, "show a deliberate purpose almost from the organization of the Society to use its funds for personal ends."

The Sun, *Press*, and other papers hint that similar "graft" methods may pervade the management of other big insurance concerns, and the Mutual has met this insinuation by applying to Superintendent Hendricks for an investigation and report.

Superintendent Hendricks's report, after rehearsing the details of the present controversy, gives an account of three safe deposit concerns organized and conducted by the late Henry B. Hyde, founder of the Equitable, and his friends. These three concerns occupied, and still occupy, space in the Equitable buildings in New York, Boston, and St. Louis, at a rent so low that the Equitable has steadily lost money on the bargain, while the safe deposit concerns have paid magnificent dividends to the insurance magnates who engineered the scheme. The New York and Boston leases are made renewable until the years 2000 and 2080. Turning attention next to the Commercial Trust Company, of Philadelphia, and the Equitable Trust Company, of New York, Superintendent Hendricks tells us how the insurance company was made to borrow over $4,000,000 from the Philadelphia concern and about $1,500,000 from the New York one on claims against agents for advances as security, which sums were left with these trust companies as deposits. In this way the trust companies paid the insurance company 3 and 2 per cent., respectively, on the $5,500,000 as "deposits," while the insurance company paid the trust companies 5 per cent. on the same amount as "loan," without the actual passage of "deposit" or "loan" from either party to the other. The insurance magnates were largely interested in the trust companies and shared in the profits. Considerable space is also devoted to the purchase of stocks and bonds by the Equitable, in which it appears that the Equitable treasury paid prices considerably above those paid by the men who were supposed to be guarding the interests of the policy-holders. Among the "peculiar

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unusual business transactions" noted by Mr. Hendricks was the frequent purchase of stock in the Equitable Trust Company by the Equitable Society at from $640 to $750 a share, and its sale to individuals at $500 a share. Other similar cases are noted.

Turning to the item of salaries, Mr. Hendricks finds that young Mr. Hyde, who was vice-president of the Society, drew $100,000 a year for filling, or holding, that office, $28,000 a year in salaries for offices in affiliated corporations, many thousands more for "expenses," and many more in commissions and directors' fees. His mother, who enjoys a comfortable fortune, receives a pension of $25,000 a year from the Society, and Senator Depew is retained as an attorney at $20,000 a year. Other attorney fees amount to about $100,000 a year more. President Alexander and Vice-President Hyde are severely censured in the report for participating in these transactions and extravagances. Superintendent Hendricks says:

"If life insurance is to commend itself to the people to provide for those who are left behind, it is important that the business of the insurance companies be conducted on strictly business lines, and that extravagance of management and large salaries should be reduced within proper limits.

"During the progress of this investigation a change in the stock control of the Society has been made, and three trustees have been empowered under a deed of trust to partially mutualize the society; that is, it is provided that twenty-eight of the directors should be elected by the policy-holders and twenty-four by the stockholders, with the promise that there would be a reduction in the expenses of the company, and that the managers would institute other reforms in the management of the Society which would inure to the benefit of the policy-holders. I do not question but what this is the honest intention of those who have acquired the control of the stock of the Society. I do not think, however, that this will go far toward restoring the confidence of the present policy-holders or aid in procuring new business for the Society. In my opinion the only thing that will restore that confidence and benefit the company will be the elimination of stock control, and what I deem of equal importance, the elimination of Wall Street control. . . . . .

"No superficial measures will correct the existing evils in this Society. A cancer can not be cured by treating the symptoms. Complete mutualization with the elimination of the stock, to be paid for at a price only commensurate with its dividends, is, in my opinion, the only sure measure of relief.

"This report, with a copy of the evidence taken on this investigation, will be transmitted to the attorney-general for such action thereon as he may deem proper."

SAVED (?)
—Bush in the New York *World*.

A friend of Mr. Hyde is reported as saying in reply:

"This report of Superintendent Hendricks is a political document. It is conspicuous for its underhandedness. Without cause it attacks the dead, omitting many of the living who might have been assailed.

"As to the criticism of James H. Hyde, I wish to call attention to this principal fact: Except for the 'syndicate operations' and the high salary, not one of the things criticized in the report is traceable to young Mr. Hyde. When the first of the much-talked-of leases were made, he was not born; when the later ones were arranged, he was in knickerbockers, and there has not even been a renewal since he had anything to do with the management of the Society, except such renewals as were obligatory under the original leases.

"Now the 'syndicate operations,' we claim, were proper in every way, from every point of view. We shall uphold that claim vigorously. If Mr. Hendricks does not bring the matter into court, Mr. Hyde will sue to determine whether he is the rightful owner of the profits deposited by him with the cashier at the time the transactions were publicly questioned."

SAFETY OF FAST TRAINS.

WHILE it is calculated that the wreck of the New York Central's 18-hour flyer between New York and Chicago will dampen the desire of some who want to ride at such speed, the newspapers, generally, are of the opinion that the accident can not fairly be attributed to the fact that the train was running faster than usual. Had the train been making 30 miles an hour instead of 60, says the New York *World*, "it must have been wrecked just the same." The Twentieth Century Limited was going on its mile-a-minute clip, when, near Mentor, Ohio, it ran into an open switch, and crashed through the freight station, and a moment later the locomotive blew up, setting fire to the wreckage. Nineteen persons were killed and 12 injured. The railroad officials are of the opinion that the wreck was the work either of a maniac or of some one who had a grievance against the railroad. According to the press reports, investigations show that the switch where the train left the track was open and locked open, and the light at the switch, which should have shown red to the engineer, did not show. Fireman Gorham says that both he and the engineer, Tyler, who died at his post, saw a white light at the switch, but that when the train was within a few yards of the switch there was no light at all. Gorham adds that an attempt was made to stop the train, but without avail. Railroad men believe that the switch was thrown just as the train was coming into Mentor.

The New York *World* sadly remarks that "it was fire that doubled the horrors of the catastrophe. Despite the teachings of experience scattered through long years, railway enterprise lags still behind the point of fireproof safety"; and the New York *American* adds, in a similar vein:

"Human skill, possibly, can never avert accidents, but surely human forethought can see to it that trains carrying scores of people shall be composed of non-inflammable materials and that every device to secure safety which can be invented shall be applied to them."

The Central's 18-hour schedule had been in effect only a few days when the wreck occurred. The 18-hour schedule was then abandoned, but was renewed on June 26, with the explanation that the accident was not caused by the speed of the train. The Philadelphia *Ledger*, which we quoted last week as saying that fast schedules increased the efficiency of the road, still holds its opinion. It remarks:

"In the general problem of guarding the traveling public the condition of the roadbed rather than of the trains is by far the most serious point of danger. As *The Public Ledger* pointed out when the Pennsylvania Railroad inaugurated this fast service to and from

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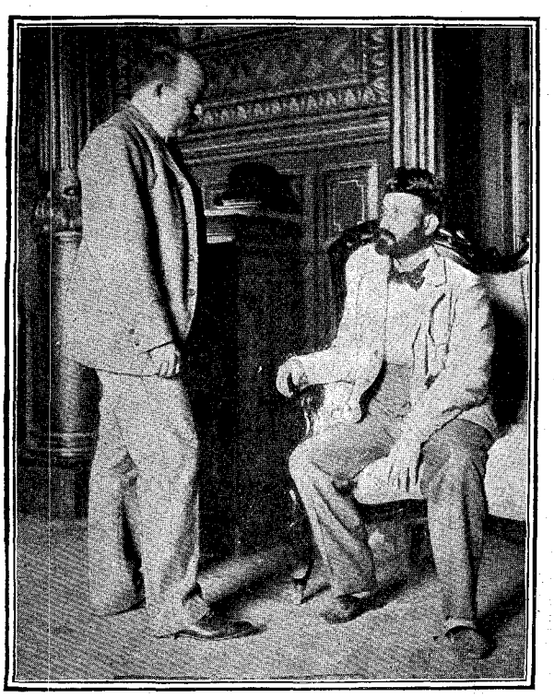
Chicago, the very fact of the supreme care required to keep the tracks clear and in perfect condition for these 'flyers' would in the end operate for the greater security of the passengers on all trains on the system. This opinion the event of Wednesday night has in no way altered, for the conditions are unchanged.

"The public demands from the railways swift trains; that they can be run with safety is being demonstrated every day on every first-class road. The only remarkable thing about the service to Chicago is the extension to 900 miles of line of the same thoroughness of supervision, the same perfection of equipment, the same precautions which have made 'flyers' possible on shorter stretches. Should absolute security be required, trains could not be driven faster than perhaps ten or twelve miles an hour. This the American people would not submit to; they have elected to take the risks attending a greater speed, and all that can be required of the companies is the exercise of due precautions against preventable disasters. The acts of criminals, the frailty of human nature, the class of accidents to which we apply the term 'acts of Providence,' can not be guarded against. Such mishaps are as likely to befall the way train as the express, and in the long run will not seriously prevent the development and improvement of long-distance trains at high speeds."

END OF THE BOWEN-LOOMIS CASE.

THE report of Secretary Taft and the decision of President Roosevelt have made a greater newspaper stir over the Bowen-Loomis case than there was before. Probably a majority of the press agree in approving the dismissal of Mr. Bowen, but very divergent views are expressed in discussing the other features of this ugly Venezuelan scandal. Those who are dissatisfied with the outcome of the affair base their objections on what they consider the injustice of punishing Mr. Bowen for talking indiscreetly, and yet allowing Mr. Loomis to go scot-free in spite of indiscreet



MR. BOWEN AND PRESIDENT CASTRO.

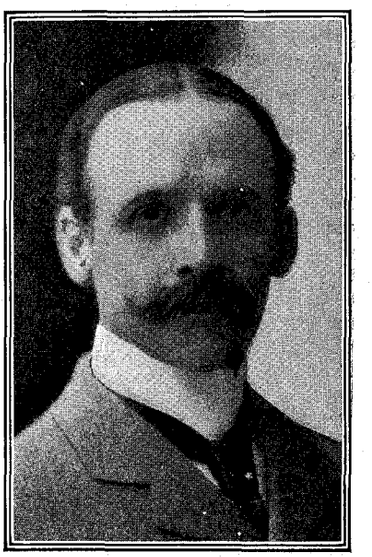
The President says that Mr. Bowen's propensity for hunting up scandals "has seemingly become a monomania with him," and has led to his "entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service."

Courtesy of *Collier's Weekly*.

acts which were so improper on their face that Secretary Taft had to "presume" several things "in his favor" in order to establish his innocence. Thus the Buffalo *Courier* (Dem.) remarks:

"The dismissal of Mr. Bowen may, indeed, be justified by the circumstances of the case. Quite clearly, he has been injudicious in various ways. Still, the retirement of Loomis, a notably unpopular personage, would assist to convince the public that even-handed justice is designed to be meted out."

Altho a diplomatic representative, as the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) points out, "has no business to be interested in schemes of flotation and exploitation," no doubt is expressed that Mr. Loomis violated this rule, and while minister to Venezuela, in 1900, became "personally interested in a claim to which . . . the American legation had become trustee to see to its correct payment"; that he also considered a proposition of future employment by a syndicate promising great profit to himself by refunding Venezuelan loans which the United States might oppose, and "did intend to resign if the loan went through in order to take charge of the interests of the syndicate"; that he also "did accept the power of attorney to organize a West Virginia corporation for the purpose of carrying on mining operations in Venezuela," and received "certificates of stock of a hundred shares" in the company; and failed to hold himself aloof from "personal participation in plans for investment and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited, and from allowing himself to take personal interest in transactions in which he or his legation might also have to act as in a trust capacity." These are the facts as found by Secretary Taft in his report, from which the extracts are copied verbatim.



FRANCIS B. LOOMIS.

Charged with serious indiscretions by Mr. Bowen, but retained in office by the Administration.

This, however, as the investigation shows, was the limit of Mr. Loomis's wrong-doing; and perhaps if the activity of Mr. Bowen "as a talebearer had," in the language of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), "not gone beyond that measure, no trouble would have ensued." But Mr. Bowen was not content to stop there. As the President charges, "he evidently for many months, indeed for the last two years, devoted himself to hunting up every piece of scandal or gossip he heard affecting Mr. Loomis, until it has seemingly become a monomania with him and has caused him to show complete disloyalty to the service to which he belongs, and therefore to the country which he represented." Some other serious gossip which Mr. Bowen officially reported and furtively published against Mr. Loomis was that he "received a bribe from the New York & Bermudez Company for $10,000 while minister of the United States to Venezuela"; and that while acting as Secretary of State he broke up, with the connivance of Mr. Hay, "an arrangement which Mr. Bowen had about completed with the Venezuelan Government for the arbitration not only of the asphalt company matters, but of many other claims"; and at a later date "transferred the undue allegiance that he had felt to the New York & Bermudez Company to the Quinlan Company." President Roosevelt deemed such conduct in Mr. Bowen as "inexcusable," declared that it proved his "entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service, without regard to whether the charges he has made against Mr. Loomis are true or false," and so dismissed Mr. Bowen from his post at Caracas after he had refused to resign. But while Mr. Bowen leaves the service under these humiliating circumstances, Mr. Loomis in

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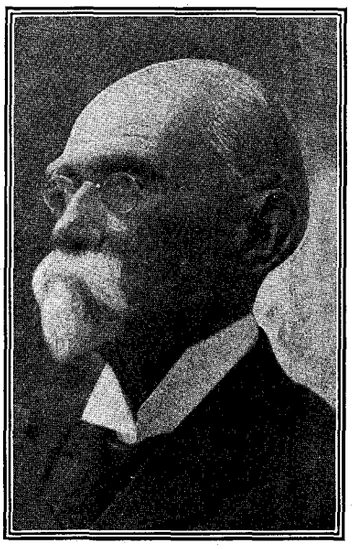
turn does not come out of the ordeal wholly unscathed. The Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"True, he is acquitted of the charges which Mr. Bowen brought against him, but Secretary Taft, acting temporarily as the head of the State department in his findings, reads Mr. Loomis a lecture on 'indiscretion' which may cause the country to think that Mr. Loomis, too, is lacking in some of the essential qualifications of a diplomatist."

And the Philadelphia *Telegraph* (Rep.) speaks in a similar vein in expressing its opinion as to the next steps which should be taken in the case. Thus:

"The question now must be seriously asked as to how far President Castro has been in the right with respect to this matter and how far we have been in the wrong. This is the most serious aspect of the case, tho the most immediately conspicuous feature will be the President's decision that Herbert W. Bowen is an unfit person to be retained in the diplomatic service. Mr. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, who has been the object of Mr. Bowen's slanderous charges, stands exonerated from these charges; but at the same time he has been found indiscreet in his conduct to an extent that would warrant the Government in asking for his resignation and retirement from the diplomatic service."

The New York *Tribune* (Rep.) and *Mail* (Rep.), however, think Mr. Loomis sufficiently punished for his indiscretions by the implied censure in the Taft report.



MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Who died in Havana on June 17. "Gomez had that wonderful equipoise which has marked the supremely great men of the world."

GOMEZ, THE LIBERATOR.

THE enlightening blessings of liberty now being enjoyed by the Cubans is credited by the Kansas City *Journal* more to General Gomez than to any other one force. Indeed, that paper goes on to say that "it is impossible to consider the progress of Cuba without taking into active account this one great man." General Gomez, commander-in-chief of the Cuban army during the war for liberty against Spain, who won for himself the name of "Cuban Napoleon," died at Havana on June 17. "His position in the affairs of the world was a small one," remarks the New Orleans *Times-Democrat*," but what he had to do he achieved with credit to himself, and his memory will live in the history of a people, which one day may occupy an important position in the affairs of the world."

It has been said that General Gomez was something of a soldier of fortune, and that he fought as much for the love of battle as for the freedom of his countrymen. He was born in Santo Domingo in 1823, and was of good Spanish descent. He was a Spanish officer in the war which followed the rebellion of his native isle against Spain. *The National Tribune* (G. A. R., Wash.) gives this sketch of his life:

"He became disgusted with the Spanish army, and quarreled with his General over the cruel treatment of some Cuban refugees. The quarrel became so violent that Gomez called the General a coward and struck him. He joined the Cubans who began the 10-years' war in 1868, and speedily distinguished himself by his courage and ability. Toward the end of the 10-years' war he became commander-in-chief of the patriotic forces, succeeding General Agramonte on the latter's death. When the treaty of peace was made in 1878 Gomez went back to Jamaica and thence to San Domingo, where he lived quietly on a farm until the war was renewed, with a proclamation of independence, and the election of Joseph Marti as president. His conduct of the war was admirable, as with scanty forces and no commissariat of supplies or munitions, except such as could run the blockade of the Spanish cruisers, he maintained a successful war for years, outgeneraling the Spanish officers, winning victory after victory, and crossing their dreaded trochas at will."

Gomez was the popular hero of Cuba and would have been chosen as the first President if he had not declined the honor on the plea that he was a soldier and not a statesman. The National party, however, had hopes of nominating him for President upon the retirement of the present executive. He was of the greatest assistance to the United States authorities in quieting the island

A DELICATE BID FOR BUSINESS.

—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

THE NEW CHINESE WALL.

—Bush in the New York *World*.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

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and bringing about the new régime. General Gomez declined a pension, but the Cuban Congress, just before he died, unanimously voted him $100,000.

The Baltimore *American*, which is one of the few papers that class Gomez as one of the world's great men, says:

"It was not until freedom was won that the splendid qualities of Gomez were understood. In the anxious days of State organization he was the almost unanimous choice of the Cubans for President, but it became apparent that Cuba would be better served by the choice of another. Gomez not only refused the honor, but insisted on the election of the man who had been proposed to the Cubans. His unselfishness and patriotism were then perceived by the world. It was this disregard of self and his remarkable military sagacity which had endeared him to the Cuban soldiers. He could be stern when sternness was needed, and he had singular administrative ability, otherwise it would have been impossible for him, with the ragged and inferior character of his resources, to maintain for so many years a desultory conflict against Spain. Gomez had that wonderful equipoise which has marked the supremely great men of the world."

MR. MORTON'S EXONERATION.

THE anxiously awaited report of Messrs. Harmon and Judson was made public last week together with the President's letter to Mr. Paul Morton and all correspondence connected with the case. The publication immediately gave rise to a lively discussion in the newspapers which is still going on. Much interesting comment has already appeared touching the strong support given by the administration to Mr. Morton, and all the other incidents which led to the resignation of the special counsel of the department of justice and to the collapse of the plans to prosecute the Santa Fé Railroad officials of 1902 for alleged violations of the laws against rebates and discriminations. The report does not seem to contain anything new and startling enough to change previously formed convictions. The old alinement of the press remains the same as ever. For instance, the Pittsburg *Gazette* (Rep.) loyally indorses the stand taken by the Administration and declares that the President was justified in exonerating Mr. Morton. To quote:

"President Roosevelt's letter to Paul Morton will attract wide attention, but it should not be permitted to wholly overshadow the correspondence between the department of justice and special counsel which preceded it. That correspondence makes plain the fact that no evidence has been found tending to incriminate the managing officers of the Santa Fé, and that Attorney General Moody only refused to proceed against them on account of that fact. Messrs. Harmon and Judson freely admit in their correspondence they had no evidence implicating those officers, but recommended proceedings in the hope that judicial processes would uncover the guilt they were looking for.

"Bearing these facts in mind, the letter of Mr. Morton carries conviction that he was not only innocent, but had issued positive instructions against the practises complained of. With this additional light, and with knowledge of the previous acts of Mr. Morton, the President was fully justified in expressing his entire confidence in the integrity of his retiring secretary of the navy."

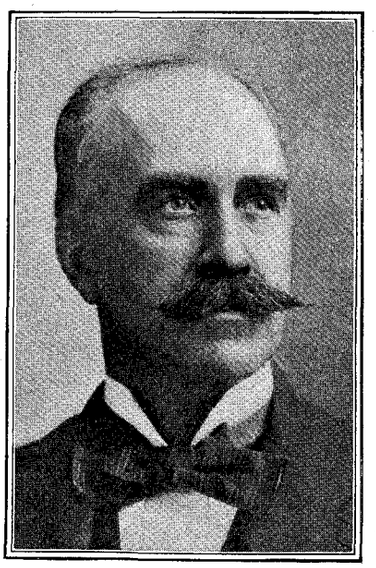
On the other side the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), in speaking of the President's letter, bitterly exclaims:

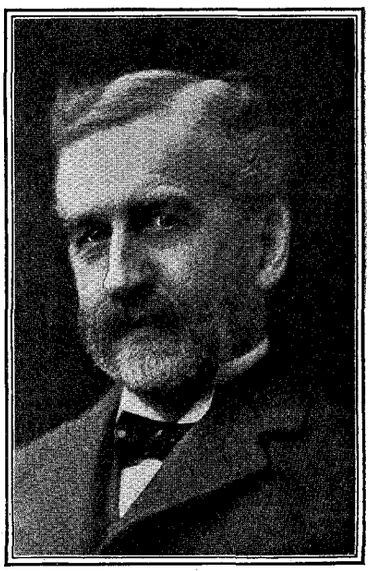
"Never in his whole career did the President put his name to such a web of special pleadings, of casuistical and illogical arguments, as here appear, varied only by an irrelevant excursion into the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society—as if to distract attention from the real defendant. The whole statement is a most disheartening indorsement of a man who is by his own sworn testimony a defiant law-breaker."

The parts of this letter and of the rest of the President's correspondence connected with the report which have been most severely objected to by unfriendly critics, probably are these:

"Not a shred of testimony, so far as I know, has been presented from any source, whether by the Interstate Commerce Commission or by special counsel employed by the Department of Justice, which personally implicates you in granting these rebates. In your letter you show not only that you were ignorant of the existence of such rebates, but that you had taken every possible step to see that neither in this case nor in any other were any rebates granted. . . . . ."

"I do not myself need any corroboration of any statement you make, but if I did need it, it would be furnished by the boldness and frankness with which over three years ago, and before any of the proceedings with which we are now dealing took place, you testified to the entire truth in connection with the taking of rebates from the railroads."





JUDSON HARMON, FREDERICK NEWTON JUDSON,

Who resigned as special counsel for the Department of Justice in the rebate case, involving the Santa Fé railroad and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, when their wish to bring contempt proceedings against Paul Morton and other officers of the road was disapproved by the Department and the President.

"When I took up the matter and endeavored to enforce obedience to the law on the part of the railroads in the question of rebates, . . . you alone stated that you would do all in your power to break up this system of giving rebates."

"It was primarily due to this testimony of yours that we were able to put so nearly effective a stop to the system of rebates as it then existed. You rendered a great public service by your testimony.

"No one has suggested, and, as far as I am aware, no one has thought of suggesting, that we should proceed individually against the officers of the roads engaged in this international Harvester Company affair; yet the case is exactly parallel to this Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé case, and if such action as you have refused to take was taken against the officers of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, it would also have to be taken in the case of the International Harvester Company against the officers of every railroad running west of Chicago. There is, of course, no possible excuse for discriminating one case from the other."

"If it were not for Mr. Morton's being in my Cabinet, neither you nor I would dream of following such a course in this instance, and we could not follow it save on condition of also following it in the case of the Harvester Company, and in all similar cases—which, in my judgment, would put us in a wholly untenable position."

The friends of Mr. Morton, however, of course believe that the decision taken in the case was the only one justifiable under the circumstances; for it should be noted that he claims that the rebates granted by the Santa Fé Railroad were without his knowledge

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and consent. In referring to one of the charges and rebates under investigation, he says:

"It might be considered that it was a 'misplaced switch' in that bureau, and neither the president of the railroad nor Mr. Biddle, the freight traffic manager, nor myself was any more responsible for it personally than was the president or vice-president or general manager of any great railroad for the train service which may result in a bad wreck."

This distinction between Mr. Morton's private and official responsibility seems to be the rock upon which the plans for the prosecution split. As the New York *Globe* (Rep.) declares, the trouble was as follows:

"The simple question of difference between Mr. Moody [the Attorney-General] and the special counsel was as to the advisability of instituting proceedings against the corporation or its individual officers. There was proof against the company, but, in Mr. Moody's opinion, none against the officers. Mr. Morton asserts that he issued orders against rebates, but that they were not carried out immediately by his subordinates. The crime alleged was committed in the interval of a few months between issuing the order and carrying it into effect."

Much regret is expressed by some papers that the prosecution should have failed on account of this technicality. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks:

"Giving all credit for good faith in this plea and in the president's acceptance of it, we can not help sympathizing with the view of Messrs. Harmon and Judson that the only way to hold corporations to obedience to law is to hold their officers to a full responsibility, not only for giving the proper orders but for seeing that they are executed. . . . The corporations can not be imprisoned, and punishment by fine is not only inadequate but reaches the real culprits only inadequately, if at all. The evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name, but individual in fact. Guilt is always personal. So long as officials can hide behind their corporations, no remedy can be effected."

Much talk is going on in the newspapers over certain alleged confessions of Mr. Morton as to violations of the laws, but as explained by the New York *Globe*, this is due to a misunderstanding of the facts. We quote the following:

"In order that there may be no confusion of mind in regard to the main point involved, it should be remembered that the case with which Messrs. Judson and Harmon were dealing, that of March, 1902, was a totally different case from that concerning which Mr. Morton testified in December, 1901, that it was an 'illegal contract and we knew it.' It is perfectly true, as the President says, that at the time when Mr. Morton 'gave this testimony the interstate commerce law in the matter of rebates was practically a dead letter.' The case of 1901 was not before the special counsel at all. What they were considering, with a view to legal proceedings, was the case of 1902. Concerning this Mr. Moody declares that 'there is not a syllable of testimony that Mr. Ripley, the president of the road, or Mr. Morton, then one of its vice-presidents, had any connection whatever with the departure from the published rates.'"

OUSTING A NEW YORK JUDGE.

EVEN if "the continuance on the bench of Judge Hooker is a scandal," as the Brooklyn *Citizen* boldly declares, can he be removed from office by means of the proceedings which have been instituted against him? This is the problem now bothering the State legislature, and which that body has been called upon by Governor Higgins to decide at the extraordinary session that began on June 21. No less a person than Chief Justice Cullen of the Court of Appeals is said to oppose the attempt to oust the judge on the grounds that the form of the procedure used is without constitutional warrant and endangers the dignity and independence of the judiciary. Judge Warren B. Hooker, of the Supreme Court of New York, is being tried for alleged corrupt, unlawful, and immoral acts, by the State legislature under Section 11 of Article 6 of the State Constitution, which provides:

Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein.

The charges against Judge Hooker allege that while he was a representative in Congress and after he became a justice of the New York Supreme Court, he made a number of appointments not only with the intent to evade the civil-service laws of the United States, but also with the purpose of securing pecuniary gain for himself and family. As some of the alleged acts were committed before he was a judge, while others were not provable, as the Brooklyn *Citizen* points out, by the strict rules of evidence, the managers of the prosecution decided not to use the formal, difficult, and cumbersome method of trial by impeachment. They resorted to the more direct and expeditious method of trial under the

BUT IT IS SUCH A ROOMY TAIL!

THE CZAR—"It's all very well to say 'put salt on his tail'; but the question is how much will it take?" —Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

RUSSIA "I wonder if that Washington atmosphere will have the desired effect on Japan?" —Leipziger in the Detroit *News*.

INDEMNITY SUGGESTIONS.

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constitutional clause above referred to, with the hope of avoiding all technicalities and getting a judgment against Judge Hooker without delay. The dangerous possibilities in a constitutional provision and amendment which gives the legislature such liberal powers over the judiciary have not been overlooked by the bench, the bar, and the press. If the legislature can remove a judge like Hooker, who is claimed to be notoriously unfit for his position, it may also remove a judge who might be objectionable only on account of political reasons. This is the view taken by the New York *Times*, which, after expressing a hope that the legislature at Albany will do nothing with Judge Hooker, says:

"No doubt the spectacle of this discredited judge sitting upon the bench and continuing the business of his court—and we believe there is no way of stopping him from exercising his judicial function save by removal—would be shameful. Yet questions of larger scope and of graver import, even, than the unfitness of a single member of the judiciary are involved in this attempt to remove a judge by a method to which resort has never before been had in this State, a method which sound opinion condemns as improper and out of harmony with the political theories upon which our institutions are based."

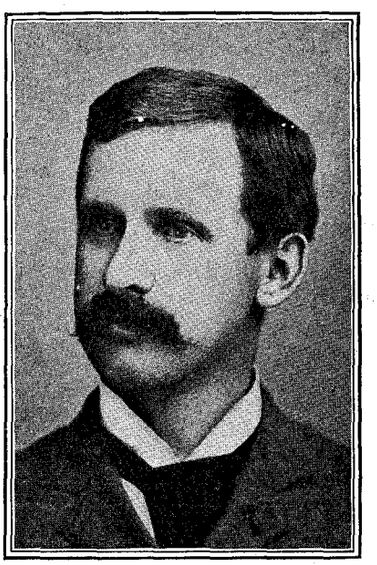
Chief Justice Cullen, mentioned above, brings out very clearly the main arguments on the side which *The Times* supports. We quote the following from a recent address of the chief justice on the subject:

"In my judgment, the three branches of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—should be each independent of the others, and that independence, so far as the court is concerned, will be greatly impaired should the proposed constitutional amendment be adopted.

"I have always doubted—I say it with the greatest deference to the able men who composed the Constitutional Convention of 1894—the wisdom of the present provision of the constitution which authorizes the court to control by mandamus the action of the legislature in the apportionment of senators and assemblymen. I hope the time will never come when that power will be invoked and coordinate branches of the Government brought into conflict.

"I equally deprecate any constitutional provision which would subject the formation of this court to the control of the legislature. If any changes are to be made in the organization of the court, those changes should be prescribed by the constitution itself.

"If we do wrong the legislature may impeach us. If we become mentally incompetent the legislature may remove us by a concurrent resolution of both houses. In my judgment, beyond this its control over the court should not extend."



WARREN B. HOOKER.

A special session of the New York State legislature is considering his removal from the bench.

But, on the other hand, there are many who not only approve the course which the Governor and the legislature are pursuing but also think that the Section 11 of Article 6 of the State Constitution agrees in every respect with the principles upon which our Government is founded. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"Thus, where there is no method but impeachment to remove unfit officers, the well-settled rules of law which should govern an impeachment are likely to be disregarded when manifest reasons for removal, not really criminal, exist. The makers of the Constitution of 1894 seem to have been protecting our legal traditions and institutions with their amendment. Without it, under pressure, impeachment would be twisted to mean whatever those in power wished, and its success as an instrument of politics would depend entirely upon the command of sufficient votes, as in the case of Justice Chase and later of President Johnson. The fear that the New York amendment might be such an instrument—might, for instance, be used by a labor party in power to punish injunction issuing judges—is no better founded than the fear that impeachment may be misused."

IS OUR "SEA HABIT" DYING OUT?

"ISN'T it a terrible thing to let the sea habit die out of a race?" asks *The Marine Review* (Cleveland, June 8), and at once answers its own question by pointing to the place where Rozhdestvensky's ships have sunk beneath the waves. They were good vessels and they outnumbered the enemy's—but those who manned them had not the "sea habit." In this connection, the fact that we Americans find so much difficulty in manning our ships with native crews appears to the author worthy of note. He says:

"Rozhdestvensky was foreordained to failure. His fate was irretrievably sealed before he left the Baltic. He had magnificent ships, the best in the world, superior in armor, armament, and numbers; but he lacked personnel, and for that reason they were as useless and ineffective as painted ships upon a painted sea. We repeat that it is a terrible thing for a maritime nation to let the sea habit die out of its people—and Russia has the greatest coast line on earth. From what source does a nation draft its men to man its war-ships? There is only one—its merchant marine. No man is born with a knowledge of the sea. It has to be acquired. It has to be obtained on ships sailing in the competitive trades of commerce. A maritime nation must have a merchant marine of its own, manned and owned by its own citizens, or it must some day pay an awful price for its failure to have one. Nothing takes the place of love of country in a fight. There is no security unless there is patriotism back of gunfire. One can not march a regiment aboard a ship to fight a naval battle with it. What was Rozhdestvensky to expect with his inexperienced and untrained crews? He was not to blame. His country was to blame for its neglect of its maritime interests, for the fact that when it needed a navy it had no disciplined men, no real patriotic Russian seamen trained in the merchant marine of Russia, to put upon its battle-ships. When the Russian admiral met Togo with his small but effective Japanese fleet, every man drafted from the merchant marine, experienced with the sea and flaming with passion for his native land, he was doomed to inevitable defeat; and so is every nation in Russia's plight that meets a like adversary."

Is the United States any better off than Russia? Our Navy Department, the writer reminds us, continually complains that it can not get men for our war-ships. We appropriate $100,000,000 per annum for the support of the navy, and add to it annually the finest ships in the world. But what of that? asks our critic; Rozhdestvensky had as much. Where are the men to go aboard these ships? To get them we should have a merchant marine to train them, and this is just where we are lacking. Says the writer:

"The United States has not even a cradle for its navy. Its total merchant marine in the foreign trade is included in the small compass of 879,000 tons. That is not a mouthful for Britain. The situation is one which may well make the patriotic men of this country pause. American merchant ships are needed to obtain American seamen for American naval ships. There is no other way to get an efficient fighting force. Means should be devised to make the life of the merchant marine attractive to American boys. As surely as night follows day the country will some day have need of them. The thing to do is to face the condition squarely; to recognize the fact that a maritime country such as this has need of a merchant marine of its own as much for protection as for commerce, and that if economic conditions make it impossible under our fiscal policy to win a profit from the sea, to remedy by artificial means a state which artifice has created. If the American boy finds that he can do better on shore than he can aboard ship, let the nation make up the difference and make him a member of our naval reserve in consideration thereof. We can buy cheaply now that which, if neglected, will some day have to be dearly bought."

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THE UPRISING IN RUSSIAN POLAND.

"MORE ominous to Russia's peace than Oyama's renewed activities," is the way the New York *World* characterizes the reports of the civil strife which broke out anew in Poland and Transcaucasia last week, and, indeed, the press accounts are so alarming that they inspire the gloomiest forebodings as to the consequences of the desperate and bloody fight between the soldiers and citizens that began at Lodz on June 23 and continued through the next day, precipitating sympathetic riots at Warsaw and inflaming all the surrounding country. Says a despatch from Lodz: "The city resembles a shambles, and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people." The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* declares:

"The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad, and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did."

About two thousand persons are known to have been killed or wounded. Many others are unaccounted for. So ruthlessly did the soldiers slay when they got the upper hand that it is claimed a

"EVEN THE CZAR'S LUNGS CAN NOT BLOW OUT THE SUN"—A RUSSIAN PROVERB.
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

full and complete list of the casualties will show that Lodz's "Black Friday" surpassed all the horrors of the "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg on January 15 of the present year.

Some of the facts of this new uprising against the Russian Government as reported by the press tend to prove that the revolutionists have profited by the disasters which overtook all their former frenzied and poorly planned encounters with the troops, and have at last learned to make their attacks with a certain degree of organization and preparation. Thus the despatches say in substance:

The streets on Friday resembled a battle-field. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses; and for hours volley and individual firing was heard in all parts of the city. Men climbed to the roofs, destroyed all telephone and telegraph connections, constructed entanglements out of the poles and wires cut down, and set off infernal machines and threw bombs and vitriol upon the confused and bewildered troopers from points of vantage.

The immediate cause of the trouble on June 23 and 24, as we are informed by the New York *Tribune*, was the action of government officials in prohibiting the burial, with customary rites, of certain Jews who had been killed in a conflict between the troops and Socialists on the previous Sunday. This excited Socialist riots, in which the people at once became involved. It seems, however, that the revolt has really been simmering ever since the early part of February, as appears from the following, which we condense from the columns of the New York *Sun*:

For months the 100,000 workmen in Lodz have been discontented and sullen. Their grievances have been fanned by revolutionist agents. The disturbances at Warsaw, which is only forty miles away, served to increase the unrest. The fight has been one between the workmen and the mill-owners. The workmen in February demanded more pay and easier hours. Strikes were ordered and violence began almost immediately. The mills shut down. The strike, on its face an industrial movement, was in reality a political demonstration.

The employers refused the demands of the men, who, on the advice of their leaders in St. Petersburg, demanded eight hours' work a day and in addition eighty-two half holidays a year. The workmen already had thirty holidays a year besides Sundays. These demands were afterward modified, but were not yet, in the opinion of the mill-owners, reasonable or acceptable. That the employers were conciliatory was apparent from the fact that when they paid off the strikers on February 9 they gave them three days' extra pay. Some of the owners refused to make this extra payment, whereat the strikers gathered at the mills. The soldiers were about to fire when women rushed forward and defied them to shoot. To prevent bloodshed the owners complied with the demand and paid the extra three days' wages.

The provincial governor interceded on February 10 and threatened to arrest any owner who paid the three days' wage. The military took control and clashes occurred, in which several persons were killed. Altho there were frequent encounters on February 10 and 11, they were not of a serious enough nature to arouse the people actively against the Government. The strike weakened after a few days and most of the men returned to work. They were influenced partly by the reforms promised by the Czar in labor questions throughout Poland. Then, to the surprise of the mill-owners, the men again went on strike on February 14. The employers threw up their hands and closed down indefinitely, many of them leaving town.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Ledger* the bloodshed and savage street fighting at Lodz and in other Polish towns are the natural fruits of "the brutal policy of the conquerors of the country," and, moreover, show "how much weight the people attach to the reforms promised by the Czar." *The Ledger* continues:

"Coming little more than a month after the imperial rescript that assured to the Poles some of the privileges they most ardently desired—permission to employ their own language in the schools, the removal of religious disabilities and the gradual restoration of local self-government—the horrors of 'Black Friday' prove the desperation and despair to which these unhappy slaves, industrial and political, have been driven. Even in Russia's present demoralized condition, such an outbreak as that at Lodz, and the similar disturbances at Warsaw and other points, can have but one result. They may hasten the economic revolution in the empire, but they are far more likely to provoke fresh measures of oppression and a repetition of the horrors of the '60s. The autocracy had sufficient power to suppress the flames of resentment and revolt started by the bloody crime of 'Red Sunday' in St. Petersburg; the outbreak in the Polish textile center, with its dense and hopelessly illiterate population of 400,000, is not likely to be of greater influence in arousing the inert masses of Russia to their power."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

GARDEN seed 4,000 years old have been discovered in Egypt. Our congressman sent us some of the same kind last season.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

OF course, if the Japanese terms are too severe, Russia will refuse to accept them and will instruct Linevitch to proceed with his march on Tokyo.—*The Chicago News.*

REPORTS of the international Chess tournament announce victories for Tschigorin and Janowski. Evidently there were no Japanese entries.—*The New York Tribune.*

THE people of Norway are said to be Democrats. Let's by all means encourage extensive Norwegian immigration, as election returns of late years show that we are sadly in need of Democrats.—*The Atlanta Journal* (Dem.).

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LETTERS AND ART.

AN ART THAT PHOTOGRAPHY HAS DEGRADED.

MINIATURE painting to-day is an art whose greater glory belongs to the past. This fact is due, according to Mr. Dudley Heath, both to the influence and to the competition of modern photography. Mr. Heath is the author of "Miniatures," the latest volume of the "Connoisseurs' Library." It is idle to deny, he says, that the majority of paintings on ivory to-day can not be placed for a moment on the same level with the productions of other branches of the art of portraiture. This because "they are produced with a minimum amount of effort and study, by the aid or under the influence of the pernicious photograph." The art suffers by the lack of "discretion and culture on the part of the public, and robustness and individuality on the part of the artist." Never was there a time, he continues, when artists who work in this medium displayed so much technical excellence in the mere manipulation, and so little imagination and inspiration in the treatment. The main reason for this condition seems to be that photography has not only supplied a substitute for the old-time portrait-in-little, but miniature painters have even been led to employ photography as a means to an end. As to the conditions that meet the painter of to-day, Mr. Heath says:

OLIVER CROMWELL.
From a 17th Century miniature by Samuel Cooper, "the greatest exponent of the miniature portrait."

"We must acknowledge that the modern painter of small portraits labors under many disadvantages, and has many difficulties to contend with. His position demands a robustness of professional constitution never so necessary as now. He has to face a long-continued degeneracy of the art and a perverted public taste, mainly due to photography. This enemy to the delightful cult has insidiously and in the guise of sincerity slowly warped and misled public appreciation. It has assumed the airs of a fine art when, as a matter of fact, its plumes are borrowed, and it is quite incapable of giving us, in portraiture, any artistic truth other than a weak reflection of some quality rendered far better by the genius of the artist. This is not the worst; under this guise of sincerity it gives us an insipid, unselective imitation that falsifies nature, and has been fruitful in educating a demand for a soft, boneless, characterless prettiness in portraiture, the very antithesis to real style, form, and individuality. . . . . .

"Before the advent of photography, the miniaturist reigned supreme as the creator of small portraits. In the century which preceded the discovery of the sensitized plate, there existed an unusual demand for miniatures, and the supply was in the hands of miniature painters of every grade of ability. It may at least be said of the worst of these painters, that he depended for his results on his own efforts alone, and he was rightly considered as an honest member of a recognized and necessary branch of portraiture. To-day the position of the indifferent miniaturist is entirely changed, and the old order of things can never return. The unskilled painter must be made to accept honestly the altered conditions, and must not be encouraged in the belief that he is worthy to rank with the artist of real ability and training. He will none the less continue to be in demand as the servant of photography. It is quite certain that there can be no place for him within the portals of that distinguished guild which is to raise the prestige of the art. Its members will be steadfast to those principles which alone can win for it recognition among artists as a serious branch of the profession. They will set their art before their reputations, and their reputations before their incomes."

The modern miniaturist has a very serious task before him, says the writer, if he would wean public favor from the "commercial and mechanical miniature portrait," and place his art completely outside it. The seriousness of this task was recognized by the English Society of Miniature Painters, which was organized in 1894. This society erred, according to Mr. Heath, in allowing too large a membership; his own ideal of such a society is sketched in the following passage:

"Twenty members who bound themselves by their enthusiasm for their art to descend to no triviality or pettiness, in pandering to a stereotyped convention, for the mere sake of gain, would ultimately become a source of influence, tenfold greater than a society of a hundred members, the majority of whom take a much lower standpoint and whose ambitions do not rise above a possible income. To do this, the twenty members must possess sufficient robustness to constitute themselves a miniature corporation for the study and advancement of their art. They should fearlessly face their responsibilities and justify their superior aims by the steadfastness of their study and the unprejudiced appreciation and help they tender to rising talent. A society to have a vital influence must do something more than hold exhibitions; its sphere of activity should be more in the nature of a guild. It should hold meetings, invite lectures, acquire representative specimens of the best schools, possess a library, and form a class at which members and probationary members could paint from the life, and so train and prove their ability. Every opportunity should be given to study the history and traditions of the art. Copies of the old masters in miniature should be encouraged, and members and probationary members invited to present such copies to form a permanent gallery belonging to the society. On election to membership a painter should be obliged to present a specimen of his best work to the society, and the confirmation of full membership should not be complete until the acceptance of this diploma work by the council. In suggesting the lines upon which a successful society might achieve its object, that of adding prestige to the art, I claim no originality for my ideas. It is only reverting to a modified form of an old institution—the Medieval Art Guild."

As the miniature portrait has very defined limitations, says Mr. Heath, there is not a wide scope for what may be termed experimental effects of technique. He believes that the art would gain by a uniformity of method, akin to that practised by the technical guilds, and suggests that the early Flemish school would furnish a solid foundation upon which a new and vigorous style might grow up. He adds further:

OLIVER CROMWELL'S WIFE.
This is another example of the work of Samuel Cooper, whose miniatures are notable for their marvelous grasp of character.

"A love for the art makes me appreciative of anything that indicates vitality or renewed life in the work of contemporaries. I should rejoice at eccentricity as a sign of vigor, and it is even a delight to come across work where nature has been carefully and thoughtfully expressed, even if in a trivial manner; but such sparks of fire are rare, and the vast army of stipplers in the present day sit perseveringly at their easels and see little beyond the tips of their sables. Why is it deemed unnecessary for the aspirant to miniature painting to do more than have a dozen or so lessons, and then launch himself in competition with the painter who has given the best years of his life to training, unless it is the photograph that helps the cripple home? To be capable of deftly painting

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from life a head from a quarter of an inch to an inch in size, giving it the vitality, expression, and portraiture of the subject, requires a skill and knowledge that are worthy of the most liberal recognition. It is the mediocre amateur posing as a professional who is lowering the prestige of the art. Let the skilled miniature portraitist produce small portraits equal to a Cooper, and there would be no fear of competition from the photograph or the amateur."

IS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY FEMINIZED?

IT is alleged editorially by the New York *Independent* that public libraries in the United States "are useful to the women and children, but not so much to the men." The writer argues that a reference library rather than a reading library is best suited to masculine minds—"a library primarily composed of books which nobody wants on his own shelves, but which anybody is liable to need some time."

Women, he says, have become our leisure class, in the technical sense of the term, by the transference of household industries to the factory, and "it is very gratifying to see how generally they are spending the time thus gained in intellectual effort." And children use the libraries, because they are trained in the public schools to do so. "But the number of men who take books out of the town library or go to it for reference is very small." The reasons for this, says *The Independent*, are two: "First, the men have come to think that there is nothing in the library for them; and, second, they are usually right in thinking so." We read further:

"Women use books as playthings; men as tools. When a woman reads a serious book it is usually to improve her mind; a man generally thinks that there are many other things which need improving more than his mind, and he reads to find out how to do it. Bacon, whose tabloid wisdom is popular because it is so convenient to carry in the vest pocket of one's memory, says: 'Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability.' Of these motives the first and the second are more apt to be dominant with women and the third with men. That is why the studious man looks into more books and reads fewer than the studious woman. For information in itself, apart from any apparent use, man has little liking. He may not be more practical, but he is more objective than a woman."

The writer thinks that the large predominance of women in library work and management has tended to increase the feminization of the public libraries. In consequence, "the town library is to be classed rather with municipal amusements, like the band playing in the park on summer evenings and the fireworks on the Fourth, than with public utilities." And he offers the following suggestions toward extending its usefulness:

"When the farmer drops in to see what is the red bug that is eating his box-elder trees and what to do for it, or, rather, against it; when the editor telephones over for a map of Port Arthur for the afternoon edition; when the orator for 'Pioneer Day' finds there anecdotes of the early history of the town; when the boy who wants to study electrical engineering in his odd hours does not have to send $25 to a correspondence school for books the library ought to supply; when the village inventor can learn how many times before his non-refillable bottle has been patented; when the grocer's clerk comes over to see what brands of baking powder contain alum; when the mechanic can find out what horse-power he can get from a windmill above his shop; when the political junta adjourns from the drug-store to the library to see how much McKinley ran ahead of his ticket in 1896 in the fifth congressional district; when the young married couple look over the colored plates of a volume on the house furnishings *à l'art nouveau*; when the labor leader comes in to look up English laws on the financial responsibility of trades-unions; when the mayor sends in for all the books on the municipal ownership of electric-light plants; when the clerk of the district court discovers in the files of the local paper an advertisement of a dissolution of partnership ten years ago—then we can be sure that Andrew Carnegie has not wasted his money."

AFTER-DINNER ORATORY IN AMERICA.

THE after-dinner speech of America, says Mr. Daniel Crilly, an Irish journalist and reviewer, "is a phase of intellectual effort that has no counterpart elsewhere." To reach the accepted standard of American criticism, "it must have all the choice qualities of Sheridan's dialogue; it must be a gem in prose as one of Austin Dobson's masterpieces is in poetry; it must sparkle and effervesce like the higher brands of champagne." In Great Britain, where its fame is known, it is associated with "good stories, riant humor, graceful rhetoric, quaint conceits, and a genius for dexterously manipulating and alternating in a brief compass the lighter and graver shades of thought." That the post-prandial eloquence of America has won for itself a unique reputation, says Mr. Crilly (writing in *The Nineteenth Century and After*), is not surprising, "when it is remembered that among those who have frequently responded to the toast-master's call in that country have been such men as Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Mark Twain, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Col. John Hay, Edmund Clarence Stedman, William Cullen Bryant, George William Curtis, William Dean Howells, Whitelaw Reid, Charles Dudley Warner, Joseph Hodges Choate, and Chauncey Mitchell Depew."

Mr. Crilly contrasts the after-dinner oratory in England and America, comparing the statistical dryness and gravity of the speeches at a London Chamber of Commerce dinner with a similar function in New York. Of the latter he says:

"The whimsical phrase, the inevitable anecdote, the fine literary turn of thought, are as common here as they are elsewhere. Those who think that the more delicate phases of art, literature, or philosophy should only be reverenced and expounded in an inner circle of superfine intellectual culture, far removed from the common skirts of the madding crowd, will doubtless regard it as insufferably incongruous that the following exquisitely happy word-picture of the dainty genius of Washington Irving should grow to life at a mere Chamber of Commerce dinner. The fact remains, however, that Mr. George William Curtis spoke in this fashion of the genial author of 'The Sketch Book' at an annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York:

"'He touched our historic river with the glamor of the imagination. He invested it with the subtle and enduring charm of literary association. He peopled it with figures that make it dear to the whole world, like Scott's Tweed, or Burns's Bonny Doon. The belated wanderer, in the twilight roads of Tarrytown, as he hears approaching the pattering gallop behind him, knows that it is not his neighbor; it is the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow. It is not thunder that we hear in the Katskill on a still summer afternoon, it is the airy game of Hendrik Hudson's crew that Rip Van Winkle heard. The commerce of New York may penetrate every sea, and carry around the world the promise of the American flag and the grandeur of the American name, and return triumphant with the trophies of every clime; but over their leagues of wharves and towering warehouses and far-stretching streets can it throw a charm, as fresh to the next century as to this, such as the genius of literature cast upon the quaint little Dutch town more than two centuries ago, and upon the river which is our pride?'"

Mr. Crilly admits, however, that this specimen of Mr. Curtis's graceful eloquence is not altogether typical of American after-dinner oratory, in which, as a rule, "the vested rights of humor" and "the full prerogatives of the cap and bells" obtain distinct recognition. To quote further:

"We have it on the authority of a brilliant master of the art of after-dinner speaking that platitudes are essential adjuncts to the construction of a speech, and, that being so, repetition, more or less, can scarcely be avoided. James Russell Lowell once enumerated what he called 'the ingredients of after-dinner oratory.' 'They are,' he said, 'the joke, the quotation, and the platitude; and the successful platitude, in my judgment, requires a very high order of genius.'"

Says Mr. Crilly in conclusion:

"The conviction may be allowed that in a country where life is driven at the highest pressure, where trusts, and 'rings,' and 'corners' must do anything but conduce to mental tranquillity, where the fear of any encroachment on the Monroe Doctrine must be perpetually 'getting on' people's nerves, it is well that the after-dinner speech has assumed the proportions of a national possession. So long as it manages to hold its own in that position the gaiety of the nation can never be altogether eclipsed."

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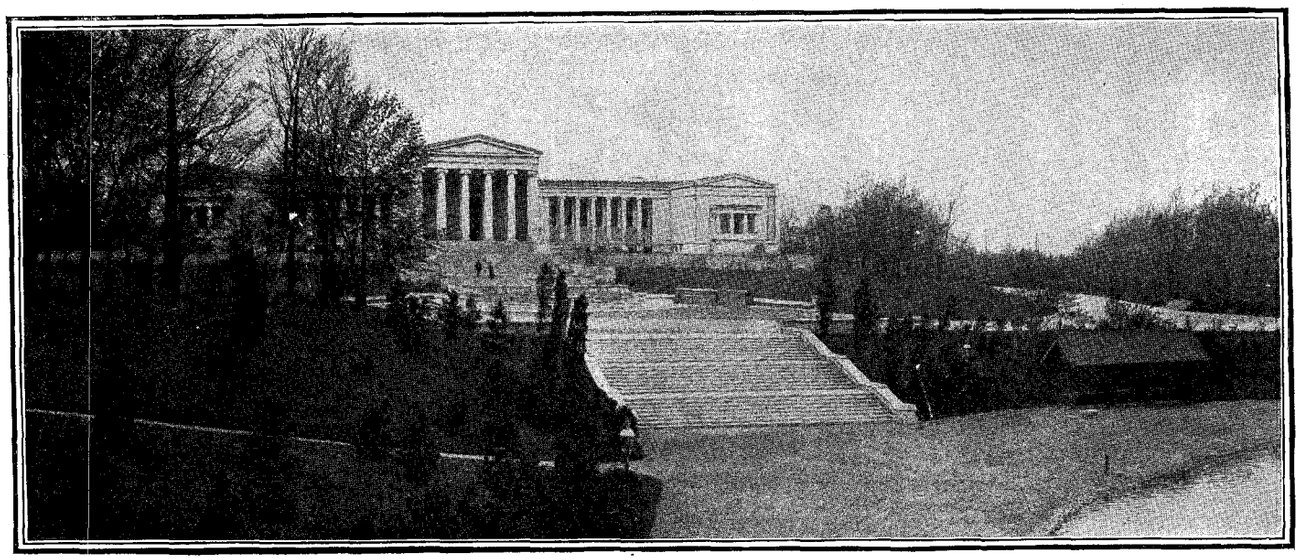


THE ALBRIGHT ART GALLERY IN BUFFALO.

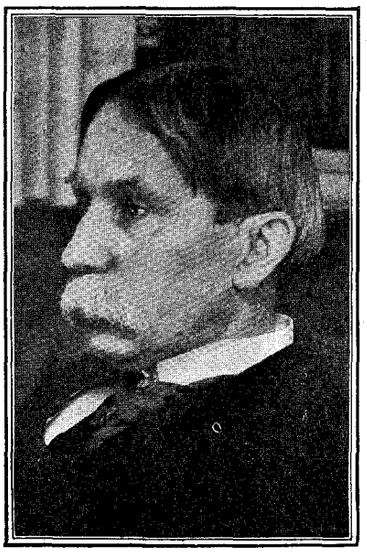
"The architects have shown the instinct which guides French architects in dealing with the building as part of a landscape," thereby giving "to a building of very simple lines softness and elegance."

A SIGNIFICANT ARTISTIC EVENT.

THE dedication of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, says the New York *Outlook*, is not only the most interesting recent event in the art world, but a significant indication of the rapid cultivation of the art spirit in this country, and of the rapid extension of opportunities of art study. The new building is the gift of Mr. J. J. Albright to the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. The donor has further promised to contribute, for some time to come, the sum of $10,000 a year to be used for the purchase of works of art. The opening of the gallery was made the occasion of a loan exhibition of very unusual interest, including canvases of Franz Hals, Velasquez, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Rembrandt, among the earlier, and Manet, Monet, Courbet, Puvis de Chavannes, Millet, Rousseau, Whistler, and others among the later painters. Among those representing American art in this exhibition are Sargent, Thayer, Horatio Walker, Chase, Twachtman, Abbey, Miss Beaux, Homer Martin, and George Fuller.

The dedication exercises, which were attended by about ten thousand people, consisted of singing by a combined chorus under the leadership of Prof. Horatio Parker of Yale University; an address on "Beauty and Democracy," by President Eliot, of Harvard; and the reading of a poem by Mr. Richard Watson Gilder. The latter feature has been commented upon as peculiarly significant. Mr. Arthur Stringer, himself a poet and novelist, writing to the Literary Supplement of the New York *Times*, remarks:

"Surely it should not be lovers of poetry alone who will take an uncommonly keen delight not only in Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's poem read at the opening of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, but also in the fact that one of our living poets, and one of our most dignified and scholarly living poets, should actually be asked to participate in any such public service. Timely, too, as was the theme of Mr. Gilder's dedicatory ode, and sturdily beautiful as were many of his lines, the primary delight that lies in the poem itself is altogether overshadowed, with many, by that secondary pleasure which lurks in the long-abandoned belief that the poet of to-day can, for even a moment, make himself of any possible civic use or of any possible national concern! Especially must we feel this way in America, swept as our republic now is by its 'Big Stick' and its turgid, anesthetizing tides of material prosperity—against which the inopportune minor versifiers have hitherto cheeped only thinly and plaintively from unread magazine page ends and from uncut author's editions. The poet, we all thought, was a good deal like a hermit-thrush lost among the shafts and pulleys of a shoe factory or an armor-plate foundry. He was pretty enough, in his place and in his way, but he had nothing to do with life or with the things that really counted.



MR. RICHARD WATSON GILDER,

Who read a dedicatory poem at the recent opening of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo.

"So even this momentary identification of what was once held the divinest of the arts with actual affairs and actual life carries with it some poignantly muffled touch of promise. It has a microscopic tinge of something Homeric about it, recalling older and nobler traditions. It shows that poetry, after all, is not as obsolete as antimacassars. It also serves to 'democratize' an art which, at first sight, appears to have been usurped and carried off (and well-nigh strangled) by idle-handed esthetes and self-immured dilettantes. . . . . .

"It is, on the other hand, equally to the advantage of the poet, now that the commercialized magazine is no longer an outlet for anything but his shallowest and most fragmentary aspirations, to identify himself, in no matter how desperate a manner, with some scattered few of the wider issues of life. That alone can keep him vital. . . . . .

"I venture to repeat that it seems highly significant that in a representative American city ten thousand representative American citizens, gathered together to witness the dedication of a public building, should not only listen to but vigorously applaud a poem serious in note and exalted in thought, written by an American poet of the twentieth century. If such things continue it may even come about that we shall no longer have to seek out a French St. Gaudens to make our municipal statuary for us and an English Stephen Phillips to write our successful tragedies for us. There is a market or two, and a market or two almost worth while, which we, with all our fiercely aggressive American energy, have not yet quite captured."

From Dr. Eliot's address we quote the following sentences:

"The provision of public museums, like this beautiful structure whose opening we commemorate to-day, is another means of educating the popular sense of beauty. For training the eye to the appreciation of beautiful compositions in color good paintings are necessary.

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Unfortunately, our barbarous legislation, taxing imported works of art, piles on the natural difficulties of our situation a serious artificial obstruction. In diffusing among the American population knowledge and appreciation of the fine arts, we shall also diffuse the artistic sentiment about labor. Toward that idealization of daily life the love of the beautiful leads us, and the road which connects the love of the beautiful with the love of the good is short and smooth."

The building itself is described by *The Outlook* as "a classic structure of the Ionic order, simple almost to severity in general design, but conveying a notable impression of dignity and stateliness." Moreover:

"The architects have shown the instinct which guides French architects in dealing with the building as part of a landscape. They have admirably fitted the gallery into a background of soft turf, abundant shrubbery, and clusters of trees, so as to produce the best effect, and to give not only a human interest to a charming landscape, to which both the blue of the sky and the green of the lake contribute, but to make the gallery a focal point of the entire scene. The architects have succeeded, therefore, in dealing with all the conditions so as to give to a building of very simple lines softness and elegance."

We here quote in full Mr. Gilder's dedicatory ode, "A Temple of Art":

Slowly to the day the rose,
The moon-flower suddenly to the night,
Their mysteries of light
In innocence unclose.

In this garden of delight,
This pillared temple, pure and white,
We plant the seed of art,
With mystic power
To bring, or sudden or slow, the perfect flower,
That cheers and comforts the sad human heart;
That brings to man high thought
From starry regions caught,
And sweet, unconscious nobleness of deed;
So he may never lose his childhood's joyful creed.
Tho years and sorrows to sorrows and years succeed.

Tho thick the cloud that hides the unseen life
Before we were and after we shall be,
Here in this fragment of eternity;
And heavy is the burden and the strife—
The universe, we know in beauty had its birth;
The day in beauty dawns, in beauty dies,
With intense color of the sea and skies;
And life, for all its rapine, with beauty floods the earth.
Lovely the birds, and their true song,
Amid the murmurous leaves the Summer long.
Whate'er the baffling power
Sent anger and earthquake and a thousand ills
It made the violet flower,
And the wide world with breathless beauty thrills.

Who built the world, made man
With power to build and plan,
A soul all loveliness to love—
Blossom below and lucent blue above—
And new unending beauty to contrive.
He, the creature, may not make
Beautiful beings all alive—
Irised moth nor mottled snake,
The lily's splendor,
The light of glances infinitely tender,
Nor the day's dying glow nor flush of morn—
And yet his handiwork the angels shall not scorn,
When he hath wrought in truth and by heaven's law—
In lowliness and awe.
Bravely shall he labor, while from his pure hands
Spring fresh wonders, spread new lands;
Son of God, no longer child of fate,
Like God he shall create.

When, weary ages hence, the wrong world is set right:
When brotherhood is real
And all that justice can for man is done,
When the fair, fleeing, anguished-for ideal
Turns actual at last, and 'neath the sun
Man hath no human foe;
And even the brazen sky, and storms that blow,
And all the elements have friendlier proved—
By human wit to human uses moved—
Ah, still shall art endure,
And beauty's light and lure,
To keep man noble, and make life delight,
Tho shadows backward fall from the engulfing night.

In a world of little aims,
Sordid hopes and futile fames,
Spirit of Beauty! high thy place
In the fashioning of the race.
In this temple, built to thee,
We thy worshipers would be.
Lifting up, all undefiled,
Hearts as lowly as a child,
Humble to be taught and led
And on celestial manna fed;
So take into our lives
Something that from heaven derives.

FEAR AND DISTRUST OF BOOKS IN RUSSIA.

A FAVORABLE sign of the times in Russia is the appearance of a new edition of the famous novel, "What's to Be Done?" written half a century ago by Tchernishevsky, the radical publicist, critic, and reformer. The book was forbidden almost as soon as it had seen the light, on account of its heterodox tendencies. In spite of being suppressed it found its way into two English translations. Now it is republished without objection from the censor.

This fact, in connection with other symptoms, and especially with the trend of the testimony and proposals submitted to the Kobeko Commission on the press laws and the desirable amendments of the same, is regarded by Russian journalists as an indication of a real and healthy change of governmental policy with regard to books and periodical literature, including the daily press. Writers have had a good deal to say lately about the "distrust of books" in Russia, the suspicion and presumption of injury and mischief with which the Government has viewed the product of the national intelligence plus the printing press. A writer in the St. Petersburg *Novosti*, in urging "trust in books," gives the following facts:

"Books, like newspapers, are divided into two classes: those that may be published without preliminary censorship, and those that must be submitted in advance, in manuscript, to the local censor. Even the first class is in reality subject to censorship, for several copies of each printed book must be handed to the censor before any are placed on the market. Whatever book he finds objectionable, politically or morally, he may declare illegal, confiscating or burning the whole edition. In the last forty years some censors, by keeping single copies of prohibited books for strictly private use, have accumulated libraries of the greatest value and intellectual interest to educated Russia, and some of these rare volumes command, at 'private sales' high premiums.

"Instead of one censor, the writer and publisher have to reckon with no fewer than eight different censors representing as many official departments. Thus there are eight gantlets to run, seven tests to undergo, and each censor is a law unto himself, following his own notions, whims, and prejudices.

"Finally, when a book at last obtains the requisite authorizations and reaches the public, it encounters another array of difficulties. Libraries are not permitted to purchase and circulate even the censor-ridden books. Many, in fact, are expressly prohibited to the libraries, the idea being that what may be safe in the small circles of the well-to-do intelligent, may be dangerous in the hands of the 'people.'

"Hence those who can not buy books, or borrow them, are deprived of the privilege of reading some of the best and most progressive and stimulating productions of the present or the past. Many Russian classics are excluded from the libraries.

"It is stated in the St. Petersburg papers that the publishers have all demanded the complete abolition of the book censorship and full liberty to issue any book they see fit, subject to prosecution in court under general laws safeguarding public morality, order, etc. The commission proposed a compromise as follows: That all books should be passed upon by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and such as are found politically injurious or revolutionary should be turned over for examination and judgment to the National Academy of Science, a body of which almost every distinguished author is a member. The Academy, however, promptly declined this function. It declared that it could not undertake to apply official, political, governmental, or other non-literary and non-scientific and non-artistic standards to literature. It did not care to exercise 'police functions' and become a governmental agency.

"The commission is expected to recommend liberal changes in the laws as to the press and remove the stigma of the 'distrust of books.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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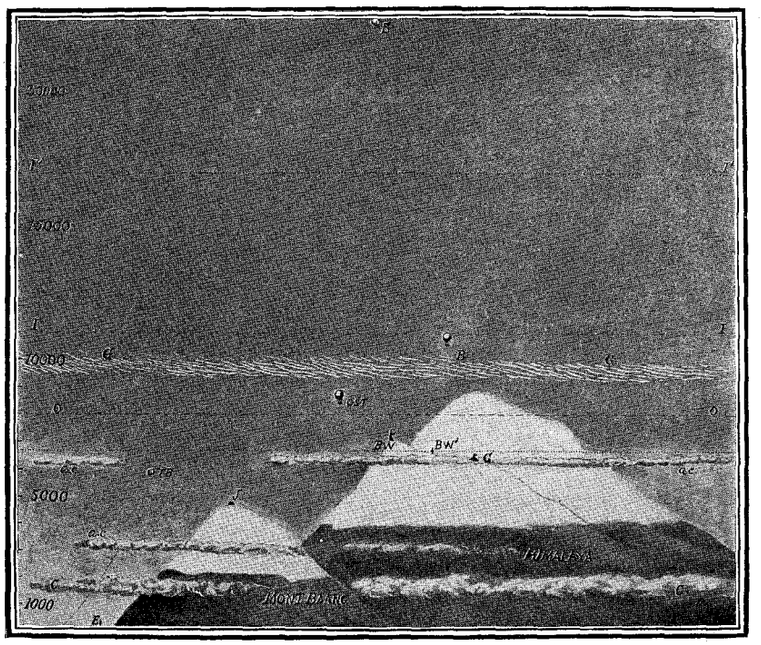
SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE WORLD'S LOFTIEST POINTS.

AN interesting diagram or chart showing points not on a horizontal but on a vertical plane, and exhibiting the various records of achievement in the line of lofty ascent, is presented to its readers by *La Nature* (Paris). On it one may see the highest point on which man has lived, the highest points reached on a mountain-peak and in a balloon respectively, the record ascent of an exploring or "sounding" balloon without passengers, and so on. The explanatory text, which is by M. Lucien Rudaux, is as follows:

"Our readers will doubtless find some interest in the examination of the accompanying diagram, on which are indicated proportionally the chief fixed points in the higher regions of the earth and its atmosphere. The scale of this diagram, for height, is 4 millimeters to the kilometer [about ¼ inch to the mile]. It is scarcely necessary to note that the aspect and proportions of the objects represented are purely conventional. The noteworthy points are marked by balloons, and human or other figures, and as these various objects are necessarily of exaggerated dimensions, the altitudes that they indicate are marked by the baskets of the balloons and by the feet of the human figures. Each of the points is the highest of its class. The principal natural points of comparison are as follows: Mont Blanc and the Himalayan range where the highest peak on the globe is found, the mean line of perpetual snow on each, and certain characteristic clouds; the heights of the clouds are shown according to the measurements made at Blue Hill, in the United States, by Mr. Rotch.



COMPARATIVE HEIGHTS OF POINTS REACHED BY MAN ON PEAKS AND IN THE AIR.

"Beginning at the bottom, then, we find:

"First, at E, the Eiffel Tower (300 meters) [984 feet], the highest monument built by man. Thence we rise to the summit of Mont Blanc, traversing on the way the cumulus clouds C C, a thin layer whose base is at 1,470 meters [4,821 feet] and its upper limit at 2,180 meters [7,150 feet]. A little higher we find the Alpine snow-line, and then at *a c* the lower alto-cumulus (3,170 meters); about 4,000 meters [13,120 feet], approximately, is the Himalaya snow line. We now reach the top of Mont Blanc, crowned at J by M. Janssen's observatory, the highest on earth."

Leaving the earth's surface and rising for an instant into the air, the writer now points out a kite at T-B, at the height of 5,908 meters [19,378 feet]. This has been reached by one of the "sounding kites" sent up at sea by M. T. de Bort. Landing again, this time on the Himalayas, a little above the higher alto-cumulus clouds, we find G, the highest place where men have stayed an appreciable time. This was in the international expedition of 1902, when the hardy explorers remained at this enormous height of 20,992 feet for no less than six weeks, under the most painful conditions. Higher still, at 6,680 meters [21,910 feet] is the extreme point (B W') of Mrs. Bullock-Workman's ascents, the greatest altitude yet reached by a woman. Says the writer:

"We can not too much admire the courageous climber when we remember the rarefaction of the air, so great at this altitude that a little below this level M. Berson, whom we shall find higher still in his balloon, began his artificial inhalations of oxygen. We should also admire the more than hardy temperament of Mr. Bullock-Workman, who kept on to the point B W at 7,132 meters [23,393 feet]—the highest altitude reached by any mountain climber, unless Graham's report of his ascension of Kabrou be verified.

"The line 00, at 8,000 meters [26,240 feet] is the limit at which aeronauts begin the continued respiration of the oxygen that they have brought for the purpose, remembering that neglect to do so may cause grave catastrophes of which we have, alas! some cruel instances. For example, there was the tragic ascent of April 15, 1875, in which Crocé-Spinelli and Sivel were asphyxiated at 8,600 meters [28,208 feet], while their companion, Gaston Tissandier, escaped almost by a miracle. At 240 meters higher, we come finally to the highest point of the terrestrial globe, the most colossal summit of our planet—Everest, rising to 8,840 meters [28,995 feet] in the rarefied and glacial regions of the upper air. Will man ever set foot on this peak?

"At about 10,000 meters [32,800 feet] is the zone (G) of the highest clouds, the cirrus, often composed of spicules of ice. At 10,800 meters [35,424 feet], B marks the extreme limit of human ascent; on July 31, 1901, a balloon, bearing M. Berson, reached this formidable height, thanks to the precaution taken by the aeronaut, of breathing oxygen at 8,000 meters and above, as noted previously.

"The line II is the mean lower limit of the isothermal zone of M. Teisserenc de Bort. The numerous 'soundings' effected by this expert meteorologist enabled him to discover that in this zone, whose thickness would appear to be at least six kilometers (indicated by I I, I' I') the temperature remains nearly stationary, at a little below —50° [—58° F.].

"We may end up by a prodigious leap, which lands us at S, at 22,290 meters [73,111 feet], the altitude reached on December 4, 1902, by a sounding balloon sent up from the Strasburg observatory in a series of international ascensions. To use a sporting term, this little rubber balloon of 1,900 millimeters [76 inches] diameter, inflated with hydrogen, holds at present the world's record!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW TO LIVE THROUGH THE "FOURTH."

THE yearly loss of life due to inconsiderate and reckless methods of celebrating Independence Day is recognized more and more as a national evil. That much of this loss of life is through lockjaw, or tetanus, has been understood for some time, but the exact connection between this disease and the discharge of toy pistols or firecrackers is not commonly realized. An editorial writer in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York) puts one phase of it clearly and gives some valuable advice. He says:

"As the noise of the firecracker is heard in our streets, it reminds us of the gradual approach of the Fourth of July. The ever-recurring fatal accidents due to carelessness and spontaneous ignition will always be present. Our duty as physicians is to study prophylactic measures and apply them so that a wound, if inflicted by an accident, should not be necessarily fatal. Bacteriologists who have studied this question find that altho the true tetanus bacillus is frequently found and gives rise to specific disease in many cases

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the *Bacillus aerogenes capsulatus* is present. This bacterium was first isolated by Welch. It is found in a large proportion of the wads of cartridges. When some of these wads were inoculated into rats, guinea-pigs, or rabbits they produced characteristic symptoms of tetanus and still, altho the symptoms of tetanus were present, the bacillus tetanus could not be isolated. In very many cases it is difficult to isolate the true etiological factor, and the diagnosis must rest between the symptoms and the effect seen. We are frequently asked, How can tetanus be prevented? There is no direct method known unless it be 'to avoid taking part in the celebration.' The first aid to the injured consists in thoroughly washing a wound with a 1-per-cent. carbolic water or with a 1-5,000 bichlorid of mercury solution. The most important point is to carefully wash the hands with soap and water before touching any bruise, as lacerated flesh wound, thus assuring cleanliness and the avoidance of possible contamination.

"If swelling and pain exist, then constantly moistening with lead and opium wash is soothing and reduces swelling. In open wounds cotton should be avoided and in its stead gauze or cheesecloth should be used. It is self-understood that the rules of asepsis must be strictly carried out to guard against suppuration, which may prolong and disturb the healing process. If wads of cotton have been imbedded in the soft tissues by an explosion, the same should be removed, if at all possible, before attempting to close and bandage the wound. It is to these filthy wads that we can lay the blame of a possible transmission of tetanus as previously mentioned."

ISLANDS AS WEATHER STATIONS.

THAT outlying islands afford the best facilities for observing weather conditions that may affect a neighboring continent is asserted by W. J. S. Lockyer in *Nature* (London, June 1). Mr. Lockyer notes at the outset that the practical aim of meteorology is the forecasting of the amount of rainfall and the approach of storms. The former, he says, will tell us whether we may expect floods, or an average amount of water for successful crop production, or a drought possibly ending in famine. The latter affords a means of saving many lives and ships, and also, probably, much

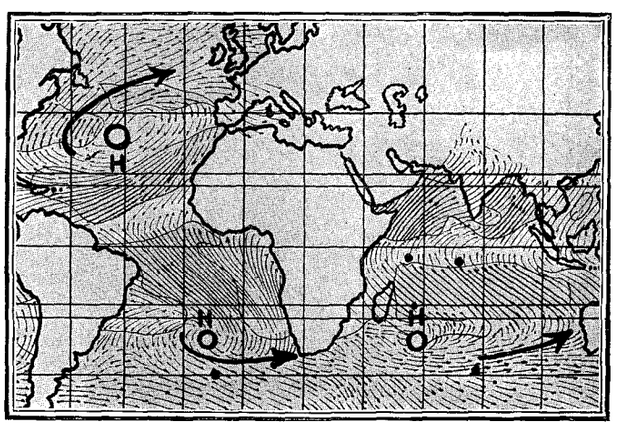

FIG. 1.—The wind system during summer in the northern hemisphere and winter in the southern hemisphere. The black dots represent islands, and the letter H the centers of regions of high pressure or anticyclonic areas.

property ashore. These are certainly practical aims, and it is our business to use every means which will bring us nearer the goal of satisfactory forecasting. Mr. Lockyer goes on:

"Investigations carried out during the last decade have indicated the importance of each weather bureau extending its area of inquiry beyond the region for which it is making its forecasts. Needless to say, many of these institutions have for some years been in telegraphic communication with outlying stations. Thus, for instance, the Indian Meteorological Service receives information from a station so far distant as Mauritius, while the United States Weather Bureau utilizes valuable observations by telegraph from stations in the West Indies, Azores, Europe, etc.

"It is important to bear in mind that rain-bearing winds are those that have passed over large stretches of water, and that the rainfall of a country is deficient or well supplied with this commodity according to its geographical position in relation to the oceans or inland seas, mountain ranges, and the prevailing winds. It is for these reasons that the nearer the coast is approached from the center of any continent, the greater becomes the rainfall. Thus, for instance, the interior of Australia, the Sahara, the Arabian Desert, Tibet, etc., are all very dry areas.

"For forecasting purposes, therefore, attention should be, and in many regions is, paid to the region from which the prevailing

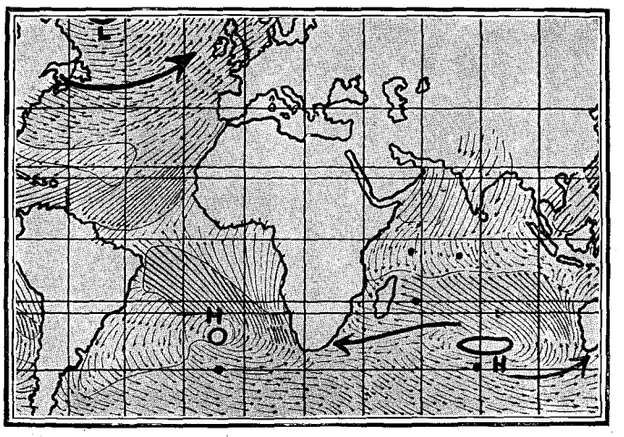

FIG. 2.—The wind system during winter in the northern hemisphere and summer in the southern hemisphere. Notation as in Fig. 1. The letter L indicates the center of a low pressure or cyclonic area.

winds come, due consideration being given to the particular barometric system of which the wind forms part.

"From the above the important functions of islands conveniently situated become obvious. It is not, however, every country bordering on the ocean that is blessed with such an island in the direction of the prevailing wind, and the British Isles, in consequence, suffer very much from this very defect. In Great Britain the main rain-bearing wind is that from the southwest. In summer this forms part of a large anticyclonic system situated in mid-Atlantic toward the southwest (see Fig. 1), while in winter it is a portion of a cyclonic system the center of which is near Greenland (see Fig. 2). With no islands in the track, the only meteorological information that is at once useful is that which can be gathered from messages sent by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy from steamers *en voyage*. British weather forecasters are thus undoubtedly heavily handicapped by the lack of some permanent outlying source of information in this region.

"Mention has already been made of the use of islands by the United States and India. The latter is particularly fortunate, for Mauritius, Seychelles, Chagos (marked with dots in the figures), and other islands are all conveniently situated to render information if necessary.

"Another region which very probably would gain considerably by utilizing observations made at island stations is South Africa."

The fact that the most useful islands from the meteorological point of view are not always desirable places of residence, is responsible, the writer thinks, for the fact that they are so little employed as stations. He suggests a change of observers every few months and the adoption of self-recording instruments, with a recourse to wireless telegraphy where cable service is lacking.

Dangers of Illuminating Gas.—That the domestic use of modern fuel and illuminating gas is not unattended with danger, is pointed out from time to time with more or less insistence. The latest warning is published by Henry Leffmann in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (June 3). He asks us to note that the coal-gas formerly employed was comparatively non-toxic and its characteristic odor was a danger warning, while the modern water-gas that has so largely replaced it with its greater content of carbon monoxid and its comparative lack of odor, is far more dan-

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gerous. To quote an abstract given in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia):

"Accidents from this cause are far more frequent than formerly, and carbolic acid and illuminating gas have replaced, at least in Philadelphia, he says, for suicides and accidental poisonings, the arsenic and laudanum of the Civil-War period. A sleeper can easily absorb a fatal amount of modern water-gas without being aroused, and Leffmann shows by a simple calculation how a very small percentage of carbon monoxid—less than ½ gr., for example, to 100 cubic centimeters of blood—can render useless its hemoglobin. Gas-stoves for cooking are used generally only in warm weather when natural ventilation is good, and the danger from them is therefore lessened, but their burners are seldom furnished with a collar to regulate the air-supply, and the combustion is therefore liable to be irregular and deleterious gases are given out. Gas 'stoves' or heaters connected with the gas-pipes by rubber tubing are objectionable on account of the liability of leakage, which is very great unless the very best tubing material is used. The stop-cock on the heater is especially objectionable, as it is the one most convenient to use, and when used the leakage through the tube can go on unchecked."

THE SOCIOLOGY OF RAPID TRANSIT.

UNDER this heading a discussion of the favorable influence of rapid transit on the economic life of a city, with particular reference to the slum population, is printed in the editorial columns of *The Street Railway Journal* (New York). Says that paper:

"It has long been recognized in many quarters that the trolley-car has been, and still is, a tremendous factor in the betterment of housing conditions, but the direct influence of the subway and elevated line upon the welfare of the poorer classes has yet to be generally appreciated.

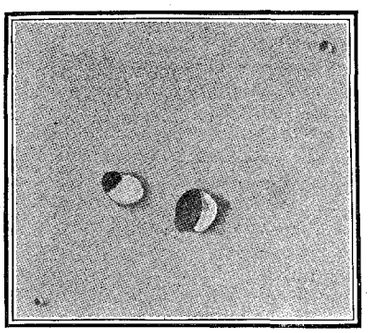
"Social questions are largely conditioned by surroundings. Hence, if the rapid-transit line alleviates the sufferings of slum life through the removal of thousands of poorly housed citizens to localities more abundantly supplied with fresh air and sunshine, and through the transfer of child life from the crowded streets to more wholesome playgrounds, great objects have been secured in the way of improved health, morality, education, and even political honesty, quite apart from the fundamental supply of quick transportation. That the rapid-transit line does this can not be doubted. 'Improved housing conditions in the tenement district,' says the Boston *Transcript* in discussing this point recently, 'can do something, but not a great deal. The area is limited, and, crowded as it is, the trade, industry, and wealth of the city are forever pounding against it. . . . Unless there be a vent, the crowding becomes worse and worse, and the only satisfactory vent is that furnished by cheap rapid transit.'

"It may be urged by some opponents of rapid-transit extensions that the poorest class of society is unreached by even 5-cent rapid transit. Since competition is keener as the scale of labor descends, on account of the lower average of ability required, hours of work are longer, and it becomes more and more necessary for the laborer to live near his place of employment. Among the poorest class this requirement becomes so insistent that in many cases no rapid-transit system can compete successfully with the cheapness and facility of a short walk. Nevertheless, there are many different degrees of existence even in the tenement-house district, and the sociological value of rapid transit therefore 'lies in the constant drawing away of the upper strata which makes possible, without increased discomfort, the admission of the steady influx at the bottom. Even tho the rapid-transit line may not secure the daily patronage of the upper stratum of slum population, it does affect the stratum just above, leading it away from its former cramped and unattractive habitations and making room for the occupancy of the upper stratum of slum population.' A sort of moving up takes place all along the line.

"Far-reaching also are the effects of a new rapid-transit service upon the conditions of life in less densely populated sections of a city, extending into even the outlying suburbs. The saving of ten or fifteen minutes in transit at morning and night means a total saving in a year made up of 300 working days of from 12½ to 18¾ days at 8 hours each. When such a saving as this, representing the case of but a single individual, is multiplied into the lives of thousands, it requires little imagination to see why the rapid-transit line is the very backbone of suburban life in its highest types. There is every reason to believe that in the writings of future sociologists the beneficent aspects of rapid transit will be appreciated as never before, and that the effect on the average individual of pure air, healthy surroundings, and a broader environment will be a higher standard of living, both morally and physically. The proper presentation of those aspects before municipal authorities will do much toward disarming opposition to the legitimate extension of high-speed facilities."

ACTIVE VOLCANOES ON THE MOON.

ARE the lunar volcanoes all extinct? Prof. W. H. Pickering of Harvard, who has been strenuously asserting, against the belief and judgment of most of his astronomical colleagues, that our satellite is not yet a dead sphere, is quite certain that some of them, at least, are as active as Vesuvius or Pélee. Professor Pickering, it will be remembered, believes that his observations show the existence on the moon of an atmosphere, water, and vegetation. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, April 15) M. Lucien Libbert, of the French Astronomical Society, reviews the whole subject, and reminds us at the outset that the discussion regarding the moon's condition is a very old one. Before the invention of the telescope it was regarded by philosophers as a habitable globe like the earth, but afterward the opinion grew that it was a dead sphere, cold, dry, and sterile. From time to time, however, observations were reported that caused doubts to be cast on this conclusion. In 1706 Lahire wrote that Aristarchus appeared so bright at times that some considered it to be a volcano. In 1783 Herschel observed a bright point of light that he attributed to a lunar volcanic eruption, and in 1787 he reported the discovery of several other active volcanoes, one of which he believed to be at least three miles in diameter. Later Beer and Mädler, who devoted much time and labor to this subject, asserted that what Herschel had really seen was the circular ridges of Aristarchus, Copernicus, and Kepler, touched with brilliant sunlight against the dark background of the adjacent lunar surface. In 1794 Olbers made a similar mistake. Finally Nasmyth asserted that volcanic action on the moon had ceased for thousands of centuries. In 1857, however, Webb, an English observer, took the matter up again, having noticed two small craters that he believed to be of recent formation, since no previous observer had recorded them. Loewy and Puiseux, in their lunar atlas, conclude that the craters in question have changed since Beer's time and Marius Honorat, who took the accompanying photograph on October 13, 1904, asserts that Webb's description is correct. He adds, however:



THE TWO RING MOUNTAINS OF MESSIER, Believed by some astronomers to be of recent origin.

"It is probable that volcanic activity has ceased in this region. As with most lunar craters their ramparts do not rise much above the surrounding plain, but their bottoms are at a much lower point. It would seem that the interior pressure of gases has raised the lunar crust, forming an enormous dome which later collapsed by its own weight, the gases escaping. . . . I believe that I have seen two long folds of earth, tangent to the edges of the western crater which support this hypothesis and seem to indicate that the raised mass underwent a gyratory motion in the direction of the hands of a clock. This character is common to a great number of lunar formations. There may be seen also to the east of the group two long luminous streaks, almost parallel, which have probably the same origin as those that surround the great radiating ring-mountains. These are doubtless deposits of white matter thrown out

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of the expansive force of the internal gases. But it would not be difficult to see here the influence of an atmospheric current that would have given them a similar definite direction."

Going back a little, M. Libbert notes, as additional facts that have been invoked to show that lunar volcanoes may still be active, the disappearance of the small crater Linné, which is indicated on all the old charts, but had become invisible by 1866, and the apparent deformation of several other craters. In at least one case, that of a small crater near Thetek, the disappearance has been proved to be due to disturbance of the earth's atmosphere. The writer concludes:

"It seems, consequently, that no decisive fact has yet been adduced to support the theory of lunar volcanic activity. Pickering's observation itself, cited at the outset, is by no means conclusive. A brilliant and vaporous patch, about 2″ in diameter, was seen on July 31 last at the bottom of the crater of Plato, and on August 2, instead of this spot, appeared a ring 3,200 meters across. Here again we may have a crater that previously existed but had never been noticed—a fact that need not seem extraordinary to those who know how delicate are observations made with the enlargements employed on the great American instruments.

"Pickering, it would seem, has taken to heart this question of lunar volcanic activity. He wrote in 1892: 'Not only is it undeniable that volcanic action exists on the moon, but it is also certain that there is a very intense life on the surface of our satellite. . . . According to what we know of Plato, and a thousand other facts, it seems that, so far as volcanic activity goes, our satellite is at the present time as young as the earth, if not younger.' . . . . . .

"There has been too much haste in generalizing—in extending the bearing of certain facts. Apart, perhaps, from the enigmatic change seen in the craters of Messier, all the alterations observed are very well explained by other hypotheses than that of lunar activity.

"All that has probably taken place on the moon has been a landslide, at one time or another, on the rim of a crater, a slight sinking of the crust—nothing that should lead us to see anything else in the moon than a dead world."

We may still, M. Libbert thinks, stand by the ancient dictum laid down regarding the moon in Riccioli's almanac: "Men can not live, nor plants grow there."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VIRTUOUS INFLUENCE OF WARM WEATHER.

ACCORDING to the belief of the secretary of the Cleveland Humane Society, warm weather tends to make bad men better. This idea he supports in a newspaper interview, taking as his starting-point the fact that the demand for the aid of the society on behalf of abused wives falls off 90 per cent. in summer. Says the secretary, Mr. Rickseker:

"In my many years in this office I have noticed that November and December see more real human wretchedness than any two other months in the year. I can not say this will be shown by the exact figures every year, but that is my impression. I have also noticed that with the coming of warm weather there are fewer wives coming in here to implore us to force their husbands to support them. We have fewer reports of absolute desertions. I am sure that the falling off will amount to 90 per cent., for, beginning with May and continuing almost through the month of September, the society is seldom called upon by these wretched women.

"I have an idea that the primary reason for this is to be found in the uplifting and rejuvenating influence of June and ample sunshine. I may be accused of spinning fine theories, but that is my honest belief. In the winters it is cold, life is only maintained by a hard struggle, and the struggle for mere existence among the poor is an exhausting one. What finer instincts they may possess are certainly subdued by this struggle for a mere existence and even almost blotted, I will not say entirely killed, for there is some good in every one.

"Now in the summer it is exactly the reverse. Work is more plenty, the tendency to drink to drunkenness is less; the warm, bright sunshine makes even the wicked and the vicious feel a little more of the love for their fellow men. If there is a tender sentiment about them anywhere it is stronger in summer than in the bitter cold winter. Naturally the wife must get the benefit of change of heart. She is really loved more in summer than in winter.

"How about men who never beat or desert their wives? Well, I have no means of knowing about that class, for if the logic I have used on those who do is true these men must also love more in summer than in winter.

"One of the most important departments in the work of the Humane Society is in forcing husbands who have deserted their families to contribute to their support. We have arraigned a number under the State law, which has made this a penitentiary offense. In every case which I can now recall to mind these desertions have occurred in the winter. It is the old story. No work and no money to meet the increased expense of maintaining a home. Then the departure of the husband, presumably to look for work. He does not return. He finds it so hard to shift for himself that he forgets all about his wife. He never thinks of her. She must come to the society and ask for aid to find him. Men who are inclined to drink heavily drink more in the winter than in the summer. Then they go to their wretched homes, and when the plea is made for money to buy coal and provisions, money which they have squandered in saloons, they get ugly."

QUEER THINGS TO EAT.

THERE is no excuse for those who complain of the monotony of their daily meals. He who would dine every evening on mutton and potatoes when he has never tasted hundreds of nutrient and appetizing foods, both animal and vegetable, is lacking in enterprise, to say the least. Even where an uninteresting cycle of food is suggested by considerations of convenience and economy, a little thought and trouble would doubtless bring variety. An editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London, June 3) asserts that the subject deserves greater attention than it has hitherto received, and suggests that the results would probably be pleasing. He goes on to say:

"In this connection it is interesting to consider some of the more or less odd materials which man has been led to choose for the purposes of food. Environment, of course, must be a factor in regard to this choice, and necessity also. It is hard to imagine that earth would be used for choice as food, and yet such has been the case in many countries during famine. The Laplanders mix earth with their bread, the Russian peasant uses a 'rock flour,' and the poorer classes in Hungary are driven occasionally to eat an earth which contains but a trifling proportion of nourishing principles. The use of seaweed as food, is an example of the determining factors of both necessity and environment. It is not a little astonishing to find what a number of seaweeds are really edible and nourishing. Perhaps the best known example in this country is laver, which is a kind of stew made from a weed, an alga (Porphyra laciniata). The laver made on the Devonshire coast, and to be found in some London shops, is excellent. The sea algæ, indeed, prove on analysis to contain a considerable proportion of nitrogenous matter, and as they are usually tender they are digestible. There are also several sea mosses which are esteemed for their esculent properties. Agar-agar is another example of a seaweed yielding a nutrient jelly. It is supposed that the edible birds' nest so highly esteemed when prepared in the form of soup by the Chinese has its origin in the birds feeding upon agar-agar. On the other hand, it is said that the substance of which the nest is composed is secreted from certain glands which are developed during the nest-building season, but which lose this function afterward. The viscid substance resembles the mucin or albumin excreted by the sublingual gland."

Among other odd articles of food, the writer thinks it proper to enumerate the turtle, since it is the only example of an edible reptile, at least in England. Even frogs' legs, he says, are rarely eaten there, tho they are easily digested, possess a delicate flavor, and have about the same nutritive value as chicken. He adds:

"Neither is the snail esteemed as an article of food in this country, tho in France it is partaken of in large quantities and so good is it that it has been called 'the poor man's oyster.' The edible

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snail, however, is a particular kind and is generally collected in considerable number from the vineyards in the south of France. In Spain the snail is served in a most excellent and appetizing manner, and in Paris a dish of selected snails is reserved for the special use of the *gourmet*. Coal would appear to be a strange article of food, but instances are known in which children and cats have been often found consuming it in a not negligible quantity. There is no evidence, however, altho coal contains an abundance of one of the most important elements of food—*i.e.*, carbon—that in this form it is in the least degree assimilated. It is almost impossible to oxidize by wet methods carbon in the free state, whereas in combination with other elements, and especially hydrogen, as in the carbohydrates, wet combustion in the economy readily ensues. Such instances of odd foods could be multiplied, but those quoted serve to show the extraordinary range of material selected by man for the purposes of food."

PROBLEM OF THE ROTARY ENGINE.

THE quotation in these columns, recently, of passages from several articles describing a rotary engine that appears to have met with some measure of success, has called forth letters from engineers reminding us that the rotary-engine problem is a very old one, and that experts are decidedly skeptical regarding attempts to solve it. Where a hundred or a thousand have failed, the success of the thousand and first seems improbable. Yet it is certainly not impossible, and the author of the standard treatise on the subject himself believed that it would one day come to pass. Some recent work along this line—perhaps the very case noted in THE LITERARY DIGEST—has called forth an article in *The Engineer* (London) in which are well set forth the difficulties that beset the path of the would-be inventor of a rotary engine—difficulties so great that many engineers have come to regard his researches as mere waste of time. Says the writer:

"There are certain problems in mechanical engineering which appear to be always on the point of being solved, and always evading solution. Frequently they offer to the inventor a selection of many methods, and they are invariably of obvious desirability. Moreover, they have the fascinating characteristic that success always seems just within reach. One of these problems is the rotary engine We hesitate to say what a huge number of inventions of engines of this description have been protected since patent laws began. It certainly runs into three figures, and our own patent office alone, we are confident from a rapid review of the lists of specifications for a few weeks here and there during recent years, must receive at least fifty applications, and probably many more, every twelve months. One very remarkable fact about the invention of the rotary engine is that it never ceases, and that the inventor of to-day never profits by the lessons of his predecessors. . . . Invention keeps going over and over the same old ground, sometimes without any attempt to meet the real difficulties of the problem, and sometimes with full recognition of the obstacles to success and praiseworthy efforts to overcome them. Yet the result is always the same. For a time a rotary engine here and there, designed better than others, has a short life; but they all, without exception, have hitherto disappeared after a few years into the limbo of history or into an intermediate condition of insignificance."

The problem, we are told by the writer, attracted more expert attention years ago than it does to-day, for at that time reciprocating engines could not be run at very high speeds with success and efficiency. The elementary facts that stand in the way of success, however, are the same to-day as at that period, and apparently they affect the greater number of designs. Says the author:

"The first is the line contact, the second, excessive clearance, the third, friction produced by unbalanced steam pressure, or centrifugal force, on moving parts. If any one will look at a number of diagrams of rotary engines he will see that a favorite design is the 'crescent chamber type.' In this engine one cylinder is placed eccentrically inside another, and is provided with radial abutments of some form or another. In some cases the inner cylinder makes one of the abutments by bearing against the walls of the containing-cylinder The contact between two curved surfaces of different radii is a line contact, and steam-tightness is impossible. That is an elementary fact which is daily forgotten. In some designs the abutments spring from the center of the inner cylinder; hence they are only radial to the outer cylinder in two positions, and, if their extremities are curved to fit the outer walls in these positions they will fit nowhere else; hence, if line contact is to be avoided, a flexible joint of some kind, with consequent leakage and complication, must be employed."

Different ways in which inventors have striven to obviate or eliminate these objections are described by the author. In some the rotary piston does not make close contact with the cylinder, in others, there are other hinged parts, or, again, the revolving portion is cam-shaped; but all these and other similar plans introduce new elements of failure more potent than those that they avoid. The author concludes:

"All older engineers who have studied the question at all are aware of these difficulties, and have long since given up the pursuit; but younger men, even among engineers, still spend their guineas year after year in the vain quest, and it is to them that these few remarks on one or two out of the many difficulties that beset the rotary engine are addressed. We have touched only two or three types, but we invite our inventors to study Reuleaux's pages, and to apply his lucid critical observations to their devices before they take out patents. One very important thing they must note, and that is that many rotary engines are reciprocating engines in disguise, having masses with alternating motions just as ordinary engines have, and hence lacking the very advantages supposed to be given by the rotary type."

Flame as an Electrical Conductor.—Recent experiments, of which we are told in *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, show that the electrical conductivity of the luminous section of a gas-flame is only two-thirds as great as that of the non-luminous part. In the acetylene flame, the ratio is as low as one to five, and the conductivity of the non-luminous part is also more highly increased by spraying with catalytics (such as common salt) than is that of the luminous part. Says the paper named above:

"These results are of the greatest significance. The fundamental difference between the oxidizing action of the outer or non-luminous, and the reducing action of the inner or luminous, part of the blowpipe flame is as old as metallurgy. It brings up tender memories of the days when we thought we knew it all, just because we could 'determine' almost any quizzical mineral with the aid of the blowpipe. But the problem of the furnace tuyère is as great as the widest possibility of modern science. We now learn that the relative inherent activities of flames are conditioned, not only by the chemical states and tendencies described by the words 'oxidation' and 'reduction,' but more than that, by the physical condition; and this means the degree of dissociation of molecules into those omnipotent ions—for this is the plain English of electric conductivity. The blue or colorless flame is not only relatively an oxidizer, but it is a more active agent, relatively, than the more sluggish luminous and reducing flame. That this all applies to the technique of the furnace foreman can not be doubted; and it would be quite in keeping with the humor of history for the laboratory theorist with his ions and conductivities to develop a clean hypothesis, only to find that commercial practise had arrived there long before, tho giving the result another name. But all the same, the activity of the non-luminous flame knocks at the door with a modest message. It may be that the ion has nothing to do with metallurgy, tho it is hardly probable; and it may be that metallurgy in its overalls would repudiate this young academic enthusiast; but the most rational view is that the two can cordially unite their experience to a better understanding and practise of dry smelting."

In an article recently published in *Le Caducée*, as quoted in *La Nature*, Paris, "an old naval surgeon, Dr Legrand . . . says that of all the means [of relieving sea-sickness] only one is really effective; it is to maintain the abdomen absolutely rigid from the moment of setting foot on the vessel. To do this, a belt of ordinary tightness is insufficient; the abdomen must be bandaged, with a layer of wadding and wide bands of flannel—in a word, absolute compression must be attained, care being taken to do the bandaging from below upward, toward the chest." Dr. Legrand adds: "The important thing is not to be afraid to make the bands too tight, otherwise the complete suppression of the symptoms can not be obtained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE NEW ANGLICAN CLERGYMAN.

THE Parson Adams of Fielding's "Joseph Andrews"—a cleric who wore a cassock abroad, read Æschylus, and could fight with the cudgel as bravely as a Donnybrook Irishman—is said to be a thing of the past in England. The type of man who believes, is morally in earnest, and at the same time physically and mentally vigorous seems, according to the Rev. Hubert Handley in *The Nineteenth Century and After*, to be fast dying out. The great renovating moments in the last hundred years' history of the English church have been those of Evangelicism, High Anglicanism, and Broad Churchism. The last is the best, says Mr. Handley, and marks the survival of the fittest. Speaking of modern clericalism in England, he says that priests and deacons have become effeminate, as caricatured in the Rev. Robert Spalding of Mr. Albert Chevalier's farce, "The Private Secretary." He thus outlines this type:

"A certain effeminacy has crept into the clerical type; has crept in during the High Anglican transformation, and bears usually the High Anglican stamp. It is an insurmountable barrier to the respect of Englishmen. The English are a manly race. The ministers of Christ in English history have for the most part been a manly breed—St. Cuthbert, Stephen Langton, Hugh Latimer, Jeremy Taylor, Robert South, Thomas Arnold; these are eminent and representative, they are robust and masculine characters. And so it has been generally with the rank and file. Montalembert pays his fine tribute to the virility of the English church, and, by implication, to its virile ministry."

Of the High Church clergy and their predominant influence, he says:

"In the nineteenth century the High Churchmen gradually prevailed. They prevail now. They, too, in their turn, merited ascendency and control. They had hold of an inherent and momentous secret of Christianity—sacramental religion; the fact of a visible society from first to last, the City of God on earth, the kingdom. They saw the corporate, fraternal aspect; the elect knit together by mystic, holy, indissoluble bonds, across all time and space, across the river of death, in one communion and fellowship. Great personalities, great virtues established the Tractarian preeminence. The leaders were men of genius, men of sanctity, men who wrestled in prayer. *Character* was at the bottom of the upheaval."

But, he adds, they have failed lately to attract and keep the attention of men in their congregations. Their sermons are silly as Spalding's lecture on "Mary had a little Lamb." The English "will not be influenced religiously by sermons which, as an average audience perceives, are akin to grotesque mincings about 'Mary had a little Lamb.'"

He proceeds to arraign High Churchmen and Ritualists as follows:

"A connected High Church blemish is the observed paucity of men in ordinary High Church congregations. No more competent nor more just judge could speak the weighty word on this masculine failure than Mr. Charles Booth. This is what, in his monumental work concerning the religious influences of London, he writes:

"'The men who find satisfaction for their religious nature in the High Church are of a quite peculiar type. I can not think it a strong type, and the idea that on these lines the world of men could ever be won is utterly untenable.' . . . .

"The same judicial and expert investigator appears to lay at the door of the church, especially of the High Church party, exceeding responsibility for the 'discomforts,' the 'bitterness of feeling,' the 'little cooperation' which disgrace the relations between Anglicanism and Nonconformity.

"The High Churchmen have been, within clearly marked limits, successful; and they know it. Indeed, some of them are more conscious of the success than of the limits. And with many of them has followed that shadow to the sunlight of prosperity—self-esteem. They display what the adult, in his dull, prosy way, calls 'conceit'; what the boy, with his genius for expository and adhesive epithet, calls 'side.'"

He concludes that the remedy for this condition of things is the domination of Broad Churchmen, and remarks:

"In the twentieth century the Broad Churchmen must prevail. Why must they prevail? Because the church is starving; and they, in the actual circumstances, alone can provide the restorative and necessary food. The strict High Church diet is proved to be insufficient. Insufficient the strict Low Church diet was long ago proved to be. Certain nutritive substances, enriching the older regimen, are indispensable to recovery, and are found only in the Liberal granaries."

What these nutritive substances are Mr. Handley discusses under the following heads:

"(1) Spiritual experience as the basis of Christian beliefs: a principle borrowed from a distinguished German school of theology. (2) An open mind in natural science and in history. (3) Wide sympathies admitting Nonconformity to appreciation and fraternity. (4) Manliness and womanliness in religion as opposed to all that is effeminate or sickly. (5) Our religion must be English: 'the universal religion will mercifully adapt itself to our English needs, as the illimitable ocean incessantly conforms itself to our English coasts.'"

PROTESTANT UNEASINESS IN FRANCE.

IT seems to many members of the Reformed (Calvanistic) and Lutheran communions in France, says *The Interior*, as if the impending legislation were framed as much for their extermination as for the discomfiture of Roman clericalism. Some months ago the general council of the Reformed Church addressed a petition to the prime minister, asking for a real separation of church and state, a separation which shall leave the church master of its own life and work. The bill now under discussion, according to the petitioners, "threatens their existence, and certainly will forbid their progress." The definite grounds of their uneasiness appear in the following statements in *The Interior*:

"In the 86 'departments' of France there were at the time of the last census 650,000 Protestants—very equally distributed, however, in different parts of the country. In 35 of these divisions there are less than 1,000 Protestants to each; in 23 others the numbers ranged from 1,000 to 3,000, and in only one were there as many as 100,000. It will thus be understood that most of the congregations are small and financially feeble. Under the present laws of France no church can change its creed or remodel its polity or even issue a pastoral letter without permission from the state. The Reformed Church has therefore held few general synods for many years, being unwilling to submit to the Government's stipulations for such a body. All the Protestant pastors receive a certain assistance from the state, in no case exceeding $600 a year, and in most cases ranging about or below $350. This denomination, Presbyterian in creed and government, occupies 887 chapels, of which it possesses complete title to only 444. The remainder belong to the state or to the 'commune' or to private individuals. It has also in use 162 manses. Of these only 95 are under control of the church itself. Now the proposed law for 'separating' church and state would wipe out at a blow all assistance in the matter of salaries, and at the end of two years would withdraw from free congregational use all the properties belonging to the state or the commune, altho in most such cases the title was vested in the state simply because the commune furnished the site while the congregation built the chapel or the manse, or both. At the end of two years the congregations are to pay a fixed rent, and at the end of five years in the case of manses, or of ten years in the case of chapels, the property is to belong to the state or the commune without reserve. Moreover, the new law creates a bureau of worship which shall have control of all Protestant chapels and manses, receive the pew rents and even all offerings on Sunday, all marriage and burial fees and other revenues. The powers of the synods are lessened from the first, and the church will be unable to carry on home missions in neighborhoods where local support is insufficient. The ministers of these churches are not recognized as having vested rights in their professions, altho those who have preached for twenty-five

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years may be retired upon half pay, provided the stipend is in no case to exceed $250. If engaged in the work of the ministry for less than twenty-five years, a graded system of meager doles is permitted for the first three or four years, after which even this ceases."

That such a law can be proposed, especially that such a law is likely to be passed, remarks the same paper, makes plain that France, no more than Russia or Turkey, understands what is meant by liberty of worship.

FOREIGN MISSIONS AS AFFECTED BY THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR.

"MILLIONS upon millions of dollars are spent by these deluded Christians," says Baba Bharati (author of "Krishna: A History of the Universe," and vice-president for India at the Boston Peace Congress in 1904), "to send missionaries for saving the souls of Asiatics, whom they call 'heathens,' not knowing that Christian missionaries are regarded by these Asiatics as the biggest jokes." It is fair to conjecture, remarks *The Evening Post*, that the noise of Togo's guns will spread that feeling among a larger circle of skeptics over the whole Eastern world; and "it is also safe to predict that we shall see a considerable infiltration of Oriental ideas into our literature and religion."

BABA BHARATI.

A Hindu critic of our modern civilization, who claims that "to be healthy in consciousness" the "barbarous West" will have to adopt the religious ideals of the East.

According to Baba Bharati, who writes in *Public Opinion* (June 17), "the beef-fed brain of even the best of the Anglo-Saxon or the Celtic or the Slavonic breed fails to grasp the subtleties of the Orient's higher mentality," and even the Western church "has been engulfed by the tidal waves of materialism and commercialism." His theory is that the "barbarous West" will have to turn to the East for religious light and leading. "To be healthy in consciousness, the West has to adopt the East's ideals of life." As to what these ideals are, he writes:

"The first and foremost is the attainment of harmony in the mind's forces by the daily practise of concentration upon the basic principle of life, love itself, or upon one of its radiant human expressions.

"But this concentration can not be induced without the conviction of this fact, that life has sprung from love. To do this, investigation is necessary, not through the erroneous process of modern science, but by studying the main principles of the Eastern religions as interpreted by the Eastern sages of the past, and as shown in their life and conduct. If the modern Christian church had done this, it would have made Christianity a living religion, like the old religions of the East. If modern science had done this, it would have gleaned truths and suggestions from them to push its operations into the mental, and even spiritual planes, and thereby helped the church with demonstrated facts to prove the value and benefit of Christianity."

The question naturally arises, "If Japan is victorious in the Russo-Japanese War, will the attitude indicated by Baba Bharati seek expression in a general Oriental intolerance of Christian missions?"

The missionaries, apparently, feel little uneasiness on this point. Some even argue that Russia's triumph would be more disastrous to their cause than would be the victory of Japan. Rev. John R. Hykes, D.D., general agent of the American Bible Society in China, states, in *The Missionary Review*, that "the extension of Russian rule in the East would not appear to be in the interests of the Kingdom of God," because "wherever the power of Russia reaches, there missionary work is perilous and almost impossible."

JUDAISM'S PROPOSED SYNOD.

THE fact that the Central Conference of American Rabbis, meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, from July 2 to 6, will discuss the desirability of a Jewish synod, indicates that American Judaism is still interested in a question which has come before it at various times during the last sixty-five years. From "Views on the Synod," a pamphlet compiled by a committee of the Central Conference, it appears that the feeling of prominent men and assemblages during the early years of the agitation was nearly unanimous in favor of a synod or authoritative body, but that opposition to the idea has grown of late years. We read, nevertheless, that "a majority of those who have expressed an opinion are in favor of a higher religious body than any we have now." *Jewish Comment* (Baltimore), in the course of a non-committal editorial, remarks:

"In the main two purposes have been in the minds of the synod advocates—the general arousing of interest in Jewish matters and the orderly development of Judaism. On the one hand, it was thought that if laymen and rabbis came together at regular intervals and discussed and settled questions, indifference would be checked and we should have again a learned and interested laity to join hands with the rabbinate for the good of Judaism; on the other hand, many saw in the exaggerated individualism of the Jew death to the Jewish religion, for we can not have a religion without an organic connection among the faithful. From an intellectual point of view the spectacle of a whole race or people deciding each man for himself what is good, right, and true may be edifying. Taken together they would not be a synagogue or church, but units more or less unrelated and mutually repellent. Those who see the highest good in the synagogue as a living organism, in which correlation were more to be desired than self-expression, seek some organization by which individual oscillation can be kept within bounds. But those who lay stress upon the freedom of the individual, minimizing the social force of religion, fight the idea of the synod as antagonistic to the best and highest development. Naturally, among a people whose social feelings are so strongly developed as those of the Jews, there are many to put stress upon the necessity of keeping Jews in touch with each other, to keep the religious consciousness whole and responsive to the same stimuli. And to-day the strongest argument for a synod is found in this point of view. Since the idea of the synod was first advanced the break in the Jewish organism has been completed, and no synod is likely to bridge it over in a hurry. And now there is a wheel within a wheel, for each half of Israel finds itself in need of a steadying power. The argument for one synod is just as good an argument for two. The old belief that a synod would increase the layman's interest in Jewish matters is not brought so often to the front now, but it is his lack of interest in and knowledge of Judaism that is the greatest obstacle in the way of the useful working of a synod along the lines that have been mapped out in the reports made from time to time to the Central Conference of American Rabbis."

The American Hebrew (New York) is on the side of the opposition. Commenting upon the "Views," it says:

"The most sensible and terse opinion is that of Martin A. Marks, of Cleveland, who says, 'I do not believe a synod is either advisable or feasible.' It is not feasible because neither the Union of American Hebrew Congregations nor the Central Conference of American Rabbis have a real harmony, and not advisable because no authoritative body is desired. 'If the synod is to be a body of authority, it is not to be desired in American Israel. And if it is to be a body without authority, it is unnecessary.'"

Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, editor of *The Reform Advocate* (Chicago), is frankly skeptical as to any need for a synod. He writes:

"We are told that the synod will not meddle with Bible criti-

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cism. It will only from time to time formulate for us, but at last authoritatively, articles of faith. A great professor has shown that Judaism's content has from time to time undergone such formulation. Just now the century is once more hungering for a reformulation. Every lustrum a new creed with sliding possibilities will be promulgated. And that is the business of the synod. 'Die Gegend wird immer schoener.' Now what will the synod do if a congregation refuses to keep up with the changing fashions, if it declares that the creed the children in Sunday-school recited at the Flower-show, *vulgo*, Confirmation five years ago is still good enough for it? It requires but very little imagination to picture the practical workings of a 'sliding creed'-factory. But 'anarchy prevails, indifference increases.' Yes—but if they do, the synod will not cure the evil. The medicine is worse than the ailment."

Whether faith in a synod be that of a majority of rabbis and laymen or not matters little, says Dr. Hirsch, since "in religion, one is a majority."

SHOULD CHRISTIANITY COUNTENANCE WAR?

LITERATURE dealing with the ethical grounds of war seems to be multiplying in these days of international conflict, and the writers on this subject all point to the glaring inconsistency between the creeds and the practises of the nations at variance. H. E. Warner, in a little volume on "The Ethics of Force," originating in a series of papers read before the Ethical Club of Washington, D. C., declares that the class representing "the highest development of altruism, the loftiest motives, the most generous self-sacrifice, the most unselfish lives," are among those who may be found favoring "the most selfish, indiscriminate, brutal, wasteful, and most ineffectual means of settling differences among men." Yet no authority for war, he states, can be found in the teachings of Christ. In his arraignment of the methods of Christian nations he says:

"Until the temporal power was lost to the Pope, there was never any doubt as to the right and duty of employing it directly for the destruction of heathen or heretical governments and institutions. Upon the ashes of pagan fanes it has reared its temples, bearing aloft the symbol of passive suffering. In the blood-soaked soil of ruined nations it has planted the laurel and the bay, from which to gather its garlands to deck the brow which wore the crown of thorns. It has never hesitated to claim that its devastating armies were led by the Prince of Peace.

"It seems, indeed, as if Christianity has felt compelled to propagate itself by any means which came into its hands. Holding its doctrines and practises to be of the supremest importance to man, whose eyes are blinded and whose will is paralyzed by sin, its devotees have felt that they were doing the noblest service in compelling him to accept that salvation without which he is doomed. So far the feeling is not indeed selfish, however misguided. Selfishness has, however, always availed itself of the zeal of the church to secure its own ends. Traditional Christianity itself has never stopped to inquire whether men desire it. From its vantage ground it has said they need and must have it, whether they will or no. It was in the ages of faith, when no doubt perplexed the heart of the church, that its zeal for propagandism was at its height. It is only in modern times, when largely infused with the secular reason, that it has come to see that religion can not be imposed upon men by force, and so has consented to give up the sword to the civil authorities. But while it no longer insists upon war as a direct instrumentality for the introduction of Christianity or the suppression of heresy, it is exceedingly prone to see in it new opportunities for forwarding its interests. It has become sensitive to the odium of bloodshed, but it is willing that the state should incur the reproach while it, as a silent partner, reaps the benefit. It has lost much of its old relish for martyrdom also, and is satisfied to allow the army to be a sort of John the Baptist, preparing its way and making its paths safe."

In spite of the attitude of Christian nations, says Mr. Warner, nothing can be found in the teachings of Christ giving authority for war, or even a justification of the use of force in self-defense. On the contrary, he says:

"It will be readily conceded—indeed, I do not suppose that it has ever been questioned—that Christ clearly and unmistakably taught the doctrine of non-resistance, the passive endurance of wrong; that he fully exemplified this doctrine in his life and in his death; that it is as fully set forth, with as complete implication that it was a universal principle, for all circumstances and times, as the law of love—in fact, that it is a part of that; that his disciples perfectly understood his teachings on this point, and, tho some of them were hot-headed enough, followed his teaching and example with the most remarkable devotion. The example of the disciples was in turn followed by primitive Christianity; it was only when the new faith had become firmly established that force was thought of either for protection or as a means of propagandism. . . . . .

"If fully satisfied that Jesus approved or permitted war, Christianity should rest in that conviction, since it holds that he spoke with absolute and final authority. In fact, it is not and never has been satisfied. The contradiction between this and the doctrine of non-resistance is too plain to be ignored by the most hardened believer. It is driven at the outset to apology. The only explanation it can offer is that he changed his view. The necessary consequence is to conclude that the doctrine of non-resistance was impracticable, and that his earlier teaching was a delusion. But with the ever-widening sense of human brotherhood, the conviction has deepened that the law of love is the permanent and universal rule for the guidance of human conduct, and that war with its dreadful destruction and enormous suffering can not be reconciled with it. Christianity, therefore, has shifted its ground. Oh, yes, war is horrible, and Christ did not approve of it as a permanent principle, but he allowed it for a season because in the state of society which he found and which he left it is unavoidable. There will come a time of universal peace—in the millennium. War has not been eliminated because the evil passions of men, their selfishness, sin, and folly have not been eliminated. When Christianity is everywhere accepted, war will cease. Very good. War is permissible, then, because based on the folly, selfishness, and sin of men. Christ sanctioned it because it is sinful or selfish. But this will apply equally to lying, stealing, burglary, arson, and murder."

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in the latest issue of *The Positivist Review* (London), writes along the same line. He points out the incongruity of a Christian nation countenancing war, since "the teaching of Christ is one impassioned protest against wrath, violence, and fighting." In continuance:

"The peculiar note of the Gospel is: Blessed are the meek—Blessed are the merciful—Blessed are the peace-makers. Jesus said: 'Put up thy sword; all they that take the sword shall perish with the sword.' There are priests of the Gospel to-day, as of the Russian state church, who seem to say day and night: 'Draw thy sword; they who do not draw the sword shall perish.' I say it is a truly awful thought that an archbishop should write the savage calumny that God 'made battles, too'; that a leading statesman on a Sunday afternoon should cite with approval to his people this sickening blasphemy."

We quote further from Mr. Harrison's article the following interesting statements:

"The great majority of the wars of the last fifty years have been waged between nations of different faiths—namely, by Christian nations against non-Christian. Almost every war undertaken since the Crimean War, either by Russia or by England, has been against a non-Christian people—Mussulman, Buddhist, Polytheist, or Fetishist—Afghans, Zulus, Ashantis, Burmans, Circassians, Chinese, Japanese. In all of these the ministers and zealots of the Christian churches have vehemently stimulated the war passion. We see to-day how the Russian priests bless the guns, consecrate every engine of destruction, and even carry miracle-working relics, crosses, and the host itself into the battle-field. The only exception out of some fifty wars waged by England in as many years was the Boer War. In the last forty years the only war waged by France against a Christian Power was in 1870—against Protestants. The only instance of a war between nations of the same creed in forty-five years was the Prusso-Danish War of 1864."

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

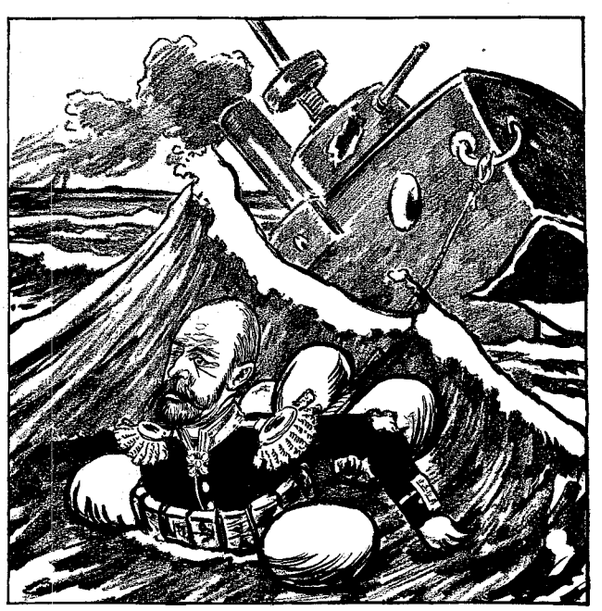
THE PRESIDENT'S INTERVENTION, AS EUROPE VIEWS IT.

THE fact that the President of the United States has intervened in the great East Asiatic War, and has not been rejected as a mediator, only slowly dawned upon the European press. Some papers at first discredited the rumor of his intention to take this step; others doubted of any possible success when they learned that the step had been taken. As soon as it became known that the step was not a stumble, many expressed admiration and gratification, altho others merely recorded the incident without comment. The English press was filled with expressions of appreciation and congratulation. Yet as no armistice has been arranged, and Japan refuses to declare the conditions on which she will come to terms with Russia, there is still much doubt and perplexity overhanging the future action of the belligerents. Germany is credited in many quarters with attempting to defeat the purpose of President Roosevelt and the peace-making Powers.

The *Intransigeant* (Paris) says that "with regard to the intervention of the United States, England, France, Spain, and Italy, with a view to peace, we are informed that William II. is personally engaged in endeavoring to defeat the attempt, considering, in fact, that the success of such a measure means the isolation of Germany." The Washington correspondent of *The Times* (London) does not believe in the reactionary schemes of the Kaiser. He writes that the German Emperor is one with the President, but *The Standard* (London) remarks:

"Suspicion of Germany is growing. The *Russ* to-day publishes a remarkable article showing that Germany fomented and continued to encourage the war, with the sole aim of weakening Russia and thus acquiring a free hand to settle the destinies of the dual monarchy and the Balkans."

With regard to the actual ratification of peace it is generally held that now the conference has been decided on and the place

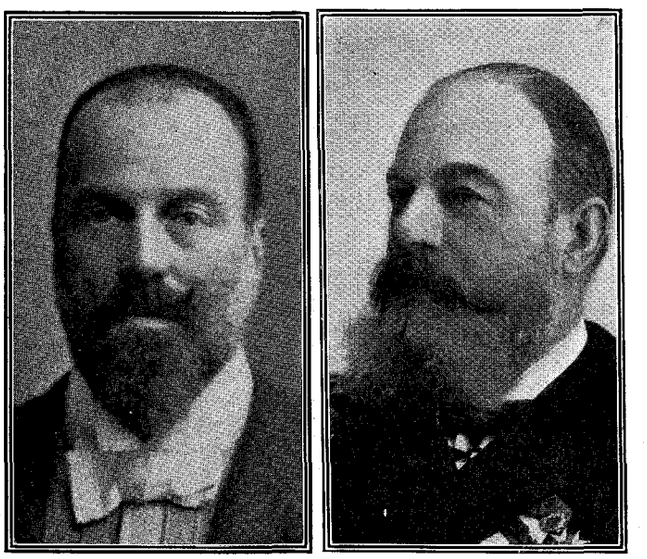


AFTER THE BATTLE.

"All is lost, except the medals I shall receive."
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

fixed for its meeting, the chief difficulties have come to a head. The *Temps* (Paris) states one of these difficulties in the following terms:

"What are Japan's intentions with regard to the establishment of peace? No great importance is to be attached to the information we have received with regard to the friendly intervention of certain Powers. Japan is incontestably victorious both by sea and land; she therefore has no propositions of peace to make, and her rôle is simply to wait for the proposals of her enemy. This is logical; and however desirous we may be for peace, we consider that the Government of Tokyo is right in maintaining this attitude. Japan understands that this quarrel is between herself and Russia



GRAND DUKE ALEXIS,

An uncle of the Czar, and High Admiral of the Russian navy since 1881.

ADMIRAL AVELLAN,

Head of the Russian Admiralty Department.

The resignation of these officials is regarded as a concession to public opinion. Charges of mismanagement, inefficiency and corruption in the Marine Department have been rife for years.

MORE RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTIMS.

directly, as is usual when two nations take up arms for the purpose of settling a difference. After the war between China and Japan it was possible for the Powers to intervene and rob Japan of the fruits of her victory. Since then political conditions have changed and Japan has attained a position which enables her to prevent any one from hindering her in keeping the advantage she has gained. Moreover England, her ally, would energetically oppose any attempt of this kind."

This sentiment is echoed by *The Standard* (London) in these words:

"There can be no doubt at all as to the earnestness with which President Roosevelt desires to use his good offices for the restoration of peace, while M. Rouvier at Paris inherits from M. Delcassé a sense of profound obligation to their Russian ally, as well as conviction that the security of France itself is concerned in an early settlement of the trouble. Neither the United States nor France, however, will, we venture to say, prejudice their opportunities of usefulness by consenting to enter into any consideration of the limits or nature of a satisfactory settlement."

The Westminster Gazette (London) thinks that Japan ought to reveal the conditions of peace which she contemplates exacting. While there does not seem to be anything but the vaguest of intentions manifested by any of the principal parties in the discussion, "any or all of these personages might be grateful if President Roosevelt or another were able, on his own initiative, to ascertain what the Japanese are likely to accept. And if at the same time they are able to suggest what Russia is likely to yield, that also will do no harm. The chief point is that some important personage should be found willing to take the risk of being disowned by everybody, if the preliminaries should prove abortive, and President Roosevelt shows his usual common sense and courage in taking up the part."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) considers that President Roosevelt is the right man to do this, as America has throughout the war, unlike France, maintained the strictest neutrality. The success,

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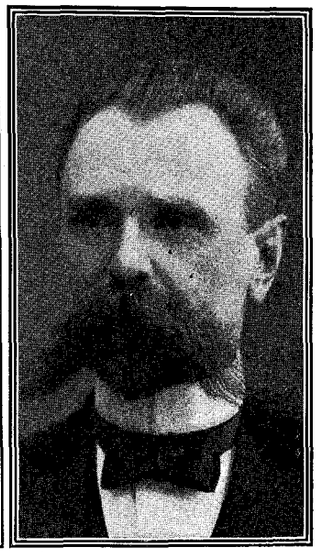
so far, of Mr. Roosevelt's move in securing acceptance of his note to Russia and Japan is frankly admitted by the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), which says:

"President Roosevelt has scored an honorable and significant success in his motions for peace. The President in his appeal to the belligerents has shown a tact, circumspection, and discretion which claim the grateful recognition of all who, in the name of humanity, call for an early ending to the protracted and bloody struggle in Eastern Asia."

M. BOULYGUINE,

A liberal, whose resignation as Minister of the Interior is regarded as a victory for the reactionary party.



M. STURMER,

Von Plehve's lieutentant, who succeeds M. Boulyguine. Von Plehve's fellow-workers are said to have brought about the promotion.

VON PLEHVE REDIVIVUS.

Yet the writer concludes that it is too early to hope for peace. This can scarcely come until after the capture of Vladivostok and the occupation of Manchuria by the Japanese have rendered the prospects of peace permanent to the Government of Tokyo.

The *Neue Freie Presse* well sums up the general opinion of German-speaking Europe in the following somewhat sneering terms:

"It is a startling contrast which meets the eyes of the world at this present moment. While President Roosevelt, evidently acting in concert with the European Powers, is pondering how to find some way to bring about peace between Russia and Japan, and Russia announces her desire to learn the conditions of peace demanded by Japan, General Linevitch, commandant of the Russian forces in Manchuria, is blustering about the future victory of the Russian arms, as if there had never been a Liaoyang or a Mukden. And while the peace schemes of Roosevelt are received with shakings of the head and cast not the slightest ray of hope on the prospect of peace, in Tsarskoeselo the endless discussions of peace still go on, and there rises amid the sound of clashing sabers the bloody and appalling specter of human slaughter, which once again is filling the world with horror. In the White House at Washington, the representatives of the European Powers hobnob and talk with Roosevelt concerning the means by which peace is to be inaugurated, and end by expressing a fear that every proposal of peace must fail so long as in the palace of the Czar it is considered as an insult to Russia. Meanwhile come tidings from the seat of war in Manchuria of the continuation of hostilities, the prolongation of a struggle which so far has proved to Russia nothing but an unbroken series of reverses."

The *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, in acknowledging the services of the American President, thinks that "even when we have hopes of seeing peace discussed by the belligerents, the how and the when of its ratification are still obscure questions."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSIA APPEALS FOR DIPLOMATIC SUPPORT.

IN spite of the success of President Roosevelt in bringing about a Russo-Japanese agreement to meet and discuss peace terms, in spite of the universal understanding that the belligerents are not to be interfered with, the leading Russian newspapers continue to advocate direct or indirect intervention of the Western Powers, including the United States, in favor of their country. They think it strange, unnatural, and practically unprecedented that the "white" world should be so utterly indifferent to the amazing advance of the Japanese and the pretensions they are sure to make with regard to their position in the hierarchy of the nations.

The St. Petersburg *Novosti* is of the opinion that by intelligent diplomatic and Fabian tactics Russia, tho defeated, can force the Powers to help her in the effort to moderate Japan's peace terms. It says:

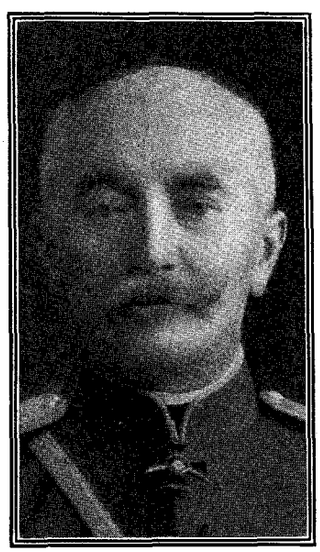
"We may refer to the attitude of the Powers at the conclusion of the Russo-Turkish War. Russia was not permitted to conclude peace by direct negotiations with Turkey, to say nothing about entering Constantinople in the capacity of a conqueror; and she had to accept terms dictated at the Berlin congress—terms which almost deprived her of the fruits of her victories.

"We do not think that Europe can afford to display greater tolerance toward the embodiment of 'the yellow peril,' which menaces all the Powers equally.

"Moreover, Europe can not think that Russia's rôle as the shield for Western civilization in the Far East is quite exhausted. Materially rehabilitated and morally regenerated, Russia would again assume that mission, and under conditions which the whole world would sanction.

"In one word, Europe can not, ought not, to allow the invasion into her sphere of the yellow peril, and Russia *must* be given the chance to obtain peace terms which will not fatally compromise the prestige of all civilized nations in the East."

The paper goes on to argue that sheer self-interest ought to prompt Western Powers to restrain Japan at this critical and fateful moment. It is absurd to think about the future of China; if any one is entitled to moral support, it is Russia, who has done much and will yet do more for culture and industry in the Far East.



GENERAL MAKSIMOVITCH,

Governor-General of Warsaw, who has recently been the object of a number of terrorist threats.

A similar view is expressed by the *Novoye Vremya*, which refuses to join in the cry of "peace at any cost." Russia, it says, can go on fighting indefinitely on land and should go on if Europe means to desert her. To quote:

"It is the duty of Europe to see to it, and employ every means in the effort, that the peace terms shall not imply the admission of final and absolute defeat of the mightiest of the white Powers. Europe must take care that the balance in the Far East be not upset for too long a period, else Japan's victory in the Sea of Japan will be a menace to the Powers not only in a political sense, but in respect of the great markets that are to be won and retained. . . .

"The Japanese will not stop. The victory over Russia is merely the beginning. For a decade, perhaps, they will be satisfied with their industrial conquests, but during this interval they will create under their flag a military and political organization coextensive with the Far East. They will stand forth as the leading Oriental

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Power, and their present success may mean the opening of a new chapter in world-history—a chapter full of portent for Europe."

The white nations, says this organ, ought to bury their differences and make common cause against the new yellow Power. It can not understand the indifference, the apathy of the West, the antipathy toward Russia in the face of a danger that is so manifest and so great.

Prince Ukhtomsky, in the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, tells his countrymen that while there is little probability of European aid, in the United States they would find a steadfast and formidable friend. The Americans, he says, want markets and appreciate the opportunities of the Far East. They are not at all prepared to surrender the mastery of the Pacific to Japan. Let Russia offer them the open door and a fair field in that quarter, and she will enlist their sympathy and support as against a certain rival such as Japan is.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE MOROCCAN IMBROGLIO.

MOROCCO was long ago said by Lord Salisbury, then British Foreign Minister, to be the future storm-center of European politics. According to the European press, it is already a very important point on the map of international rivalries, but some papers seem to think it may be a source of peace and a prompter of alliances. The principal figure in the present imbroglio is William II., who has induced the Powers to convene an international conference at Tangier to discuss the reforms necessary in the degraded Oriental administration of the Sultan. The meeting may lead to far-reaching results—according to some authorities to the isolation of Germany and the formation of a quadruple alliance of England, France, Japan, and Russia; others think it may occasion the reconciliation of Germany and France and their union against the naval supremacy, the industrial and commercial preeminence of England.

William II. wears the glove of steel under the velvet wrapping. He guessed the secret of French failure at Tangier, as outlined by the *Figaro* (Paris). That paper says, alluding to the peaceful and timid policy of Delcassé:

"The moment the people of Morocco were forced to the conclusion, from the words of the French press as well as those spoken in the French Chamber which were carefully translated for their benefit, that France for reasons of domestic policy would never resort to measures of firmness, but would confine herself to those of persuasion, they have done all they could to escape the reforms we advocated. . . . Those who know the temper of the Maghzen are well aware that the slightest pressure or threat of compulsion would incline him, after a faint resistance, to conform to our wishes, without even the commencement of a war of conquest."

There can be little doubt that Count Tattenbach did, in the politest manner in the world, suggest to the Sultan the possible necessity of a war of German conquest. The idea of an international conference of the Powers to settle the claims of France to institute such reforms as would keep her Algerian frontier safer from Sherefian raids and incursions, undoubtedly originated with Germany. That international conference seems to be a settled fact of the future, but it may be just as portentous as promising to German pretensions. A French ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Hanotaux, writing in the *Journal* (Paris), seems to be of opinion that the last word on this question has by no means been spoken. He writes:

"There now remains the game which is about to be played at Tangier and in which four players are already announced—namely, the French, German, Spanish, and English ministers. We are therefore about to see, at the bedside of the Moroccan sick man, a revival of the traditional intrigues around those of the other sick men of the Near East and the Far East."

He thinks that these intrigues will lead to a new alliance and alignment of the Powers, but feels there is many a slip between the cup and the lip. M. Edouard Tallichet, editor of the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Berne), does not think that Germany, in her treatment of Morocco, has been picking a quarrel with France. He says, in an article in that review:

"In case of an armed struggle, Germany would probably stand alone, Austria being by no means in a position, owing to her internal difficulties, to come to her assistance, and Italy still less so, as King Victor Emmanuel showed clearly enough by his silence as to the Triple Alliance during his recent visit to William II. The King of Italy is not his own master on this question. His people would not now consent to an anti-French policy, and, out of gratitude for what they owe to France, may even favor a Francophile policy. On the other hand, with the exception of a certain number of 'sore-heads,' the German people generally want peace. William II., himself, would not probably be capable of supporting a life-and-death struggle, fierce as that of Russia against Japan, if there be no doubt that England would bring to the assistance of France her seasoned South African veterans and her powerful navy."

EMPEROR WILLIAM II.,

In the uniform of a marshal in the Spanish Army. His success in inducing the Powers to convene an international conference to discuss reforms necessary in Morocco, shows, according to some European observers, that he is the most powerful ruler on the continent.

Speaking of William's attitude toward France, the radical *L'Action* (Paris) takes a still more positive view. William II., according to this writer, is the artful but determined suitor, France the coy, reluctant maiden. To quote:

"There can be little doubt that the Emperor William has been animated by a sincere desire to be on good terms with us. May not the brusque, if not brutal, manner in which he dismissed Prince Bismarck, our conqueror, who represented in the eyes of the world and of our countrymen the ruthless and implacable enemy of our country, have indicated a clear and palpable intention of effacing memories of the past which were painful to us? . . . Is it not because he wishes some day to dispute with England the empire of the sea and to wrest from her her industrial and commercial supremacy that he makes advances to France? However this may be, France makes no response to his advances."

This view is even more plainly stated by *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), which remarks:

"The German Government has looked into the future beyond the mere securing of her interests in Morocco. She aims at nothing less than an entente with France. . .

"From the very outset Germany has known perfectly well that France would not fight over Morocco. France would not have consented even to fight the Sultan. The whole policy of pacific pene-

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tration was never very popular, and it was accepted at all only on the condition that it was to be really pacific. If, then, the French would not fight the Sultan, much less would they fight Germany The Government in Berlin took this for granted, and the results have fully justified their assumption. France will not fight, but she will negotiate. And once the councilors of the two countries sit down together at a round table, they will be able to settle a good many other difficult points as well. In fact, the Morocco difficulty may be the means of bringing about a really good feeling between the two countries."

On the other hand, M. Hanotaux, in the course of the article in the *Journal* (Paris), quoted from above, expresses his ideas of a new quadruple alliance which excludes Germany, and says:

"France and Russia are allies, so are England and Japan. Is it impossible to imagine that, in consequence of the growing friendship of two great peoples on both sides of the Channel, an agreement might not one day be realized between the four Powers? This is probably the desire of King Edward VII., whose warm friendship for his nephew, Nicholas II., is well known."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS IN AMERICAN RAILROADS.

THE recent railroad troubles in Italy, by which traffic has been hindered, fortunes lost, and business prosperity generally suspended, have drawn the attention of Italian publicists to the American system of railroad construction and management. They are struck by the fact that it is not the material success of the United States that has produced its vast railroad system, but *vice versa*, the great and flourishing cities and farm lands of the West have actually been the result of railroads projected by private enterprise, built cheaply, handled economically, equipped in the most practical and yet attractive manner, well advertised, and run in the spirit of fierce competition with rival companies.

Writing on "The American Railroads and the Reasons of Their Success" in *Nuova Antologia* (Rome), G. M. Fiamingo says:

"The kings of American railroads are potent and preeminent autocrats. The extraordinary force of initiative, of omnipotent, creative energy on which are based the daring and the renown of the Goulds, Vanderbilts, Huntingtons, and other such, commands the admiration even of the sincerest defender of Anglo-Saxon democracy These are the highest types of the American business man, and frequently such men have passed through every grade and department of their business from the bottom to the top. Practical life is their native element."

He proceeds to observe that such projectors have constructed and worked 340,000 kilometers of railroad; which are worth one-sixth of the wealth of the United States—twelve milliards of dollars, *i.e.*, as much as the whole wealth of Italy, public and private. J. Pierpont Morgan administers more miles of railroads than are possessed by the united lines of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Belgium. The railroad tariff of the United States is lower than that of any European country, and it is as cheap to transport goods from Chicago to New York as from Yorkshire to London by rail. Even English railroads are styled, by the expert Percy Williams a "decrepit system," and William Stead has declared "we must Americanize our railroads."

The first reason of American success in railroading is the freedom from government restriction and monopoly in the construction. This writer says:

"In contradistinction to the system of privilege and monopoly for railroads, often so unjust to the public, the United States allows the most absolute liberty in the construction of railroads and utter freedom of competition between rival companies."

It was thus that Leland Stanford and C. P. Huntington were enabled to construct the Central Pacific Railroad, the first to traverse the whole continent. But another secret of success is the rapidity with which roads are built in this country. To quote further:

"The peasants of Basilicata, Calabria, and the Abruzzi, Italian laborers who are preferred above all others for this work, can in a single year extend either over the plain between Denver and Chicago, or across the mountains of Colorado as long a line of rails as equals the whole railroad system of Italy, the work of fifty years."

Added to this, he proceeds, is the cheapness of American railroad construction. Wood is largely employed, bridges are rare, and the lines enter the city streets, as at Chicago, with no other protection for the public than the lettered warning, "Look out for the trains!" Freedom in the administration of the lines is a further element of success. The state does not impose a factitious system of management as in European companies, and if a company fails, "it is taken out of the hands of those who have ruined it and is intrusted to a receiver, who insures the continuance of its operation, safeguards the interests of those who have invested in it, and sets about its reorganization." Expense in the employment of train-men is saved by the immense size and capacity not only of the passenger coaches, but of the freight and baggage cars. The system of advertising is also promotive of traffic. The Twentieth-Century Special, from New York to Chicago, says Mr. Fiamingo, with its bath-rooms, barber-shop, observation car, library and luxurious appointments and decorations, and smoking-room equal to that of a London club, is of most importance as an advertisement of the road, in accordance with the well-known maxim, "A man ships his merchandise by the route he travels."

Every American railroad has ticket-offices in various quarters of the cities through which it passes. There are one hundred such ticket-offices in Broadway, New York. The writer is also impressed by the activity of the industrial commissioners on great American lines, who are employed to suggest the inception of industrial enterprises in the regions through which the particular railroad passes. He concludes by saying of American railroads:

"They are the work of stupendous daring, uncurbed in their ambition for the conquest of wealth. Those prodigies of economic progress who built them have found no other sources of help in maintaining them but the agriculture, the industries, the life of the country, and these have given them a power, free from law, independent of monopolistic concession, emancipated from the protection which in other countries the state has granted to such companies, thus rendering them nothing more than feeble and parasitic dependents on its whim."

It would be interesting to have this writer's opinion on the present movement to bring our railroads under government control.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

ACCORDING to Admiral Enquist, says *The Daily News* (London), the Russian ships in the battle of the Sea of Japan were for the most part painted black and white, and stood out as large targets against the sea-green background, whereas the Japanese warships, which were painted an olive green, could hardly be seen.

IN the battle of the Sea of Japan, says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London), the *Borodino* continued fighting till she sank, and what was practically her last shot struck the *Asahi* astern, killing Lieutenant Morishita and seven others. Lieutenant Morishita's leg was shot off, but, using his sword as a crutch, he managed to reach the deck. There he asked for some paper on which to write a farewell message to the Japanese navy. He scrawled the words, "Banzai! I die a glorious death," and fell back dead.

THE King of Spain in visiting England to-day sees the consummation of his plans, and so is more fortunate than some rulers, who have been compelled, from motives of economy, to cut short their journeys, says *The Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette* (London). George IV. was the last man to consider expense where his own pocket was not concerned, but he had to be recalled to Britain from Hanover in 1821. He was to have gone on to Vienna and Berlin, but the cost was too terrific, and the projected visits had to be abandoned. The traveling expenses of royalty are terrible. Queen Victoria's last visit to Ireland is said to have cost £120,000, just half the sum which it cost the Czar to spend five days in Paris. The Shah does not move out of his own land under half a million pounds a time; that apart from his purchases.

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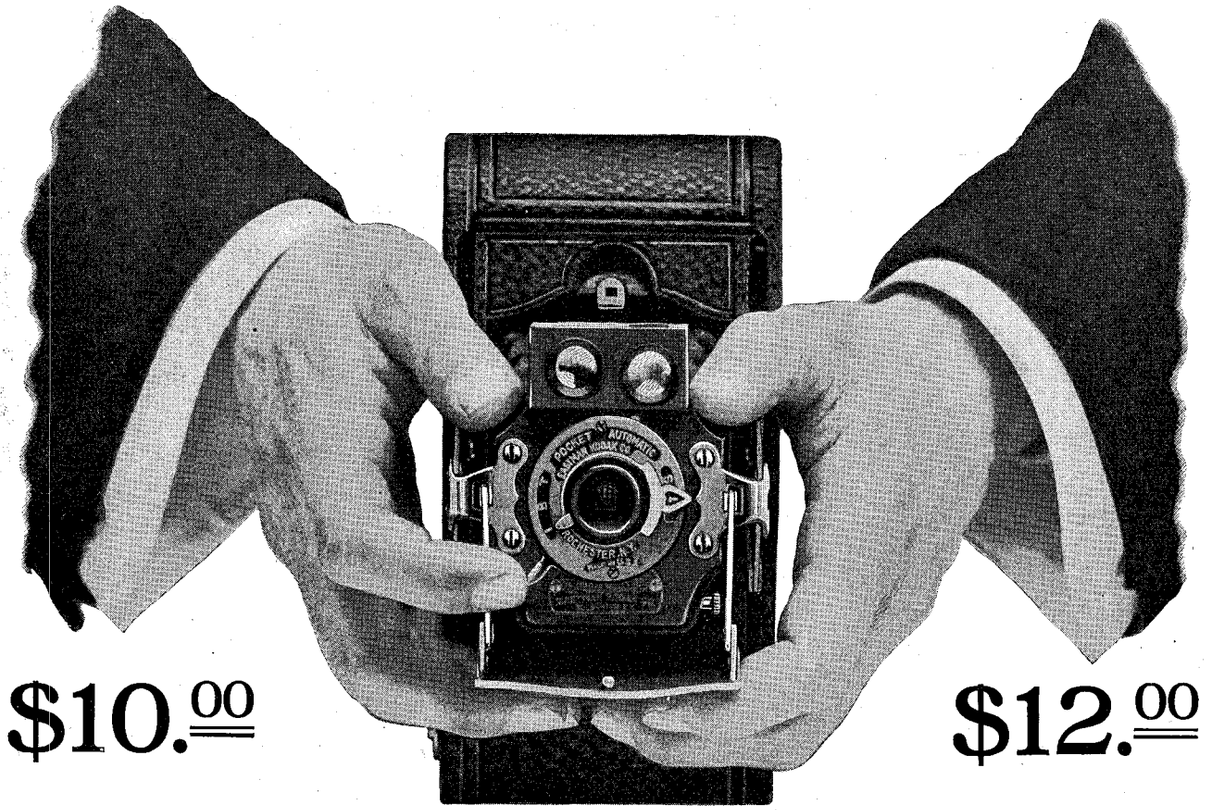

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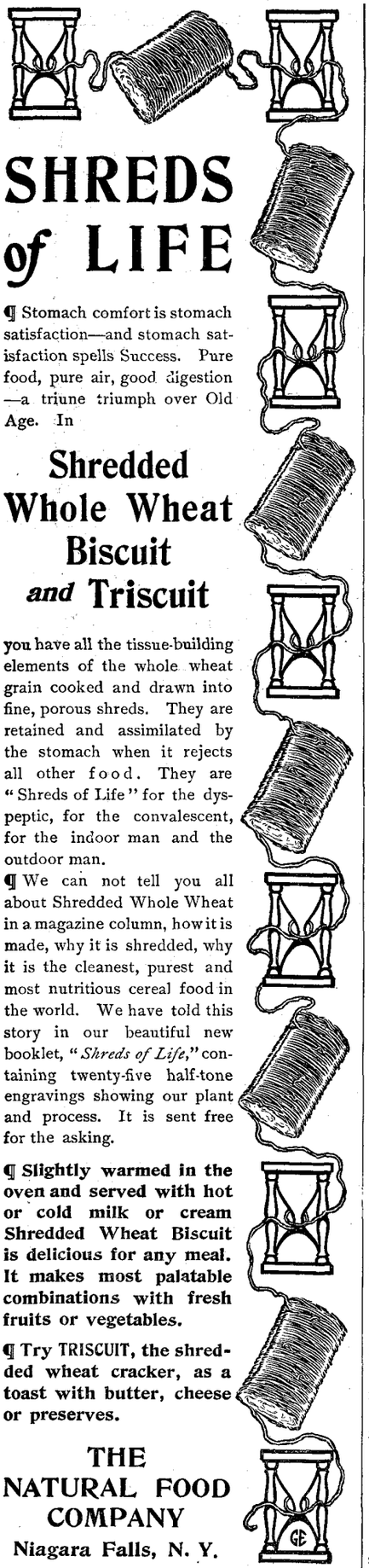

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

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"Chinese Life in Town and Country."—Emile Bard. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20, net.)

"China in Law and Commerce."—T. R. Jernigan. (Macmillan Company, $2 net.)

"President Roosevelt's Railroad Policy."—Report of addresses of Hon. Charles A. Prouty et al. (Ginn & Company.)

"The Wheels of Chance."—H. G. Wells. (Macmillan Company, paper, $0.25.)

"Tuskegee and its People."—Booker T. Washington. (D. Appleton & Co., $2 net.)

"Territories and Dependencies of the United States."—W. F. Willoughby. (The Century Company, $1.25 net.)

"The American Judiciary."—Simeon E. Baldwin. (The Century Company, $1.25, net.)

"Elements of Political Economy."—E. Levasseur, Translated by Theodore Marburg. (Macmillan Company, $1.75 net.)

"Examples in Algebra."—Charles M. Clay. (Macmillan Company, $0.90.)

"The Game."—Jack London. (Macmillan Company, $1.50 net.)

"Metaphysical Phenomena."—J. Maxwell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.)

"Harvard Lectures on the Revival of Learning."—John Edwin Sandys. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"David Ransom's Watch."—Mrs. G. R. Alden. (Lothrop Publishing Company, $1.50.)

"The Flying Lesson."—Agnes Tobin. (William Heinemann, London.)

"The Book of the Automobile."—Robert T. Sloss. (D. Appleton & Co., $3 net.)

"Terrence O'Rourke."—Louis Joseph Vance. (A. Wessels Company, $1.50.)

"In Response."—William E. Raymond. (Published by author.)

"Rose of the World."—Agnes and Egerton Castle. (F. A. Stokes.)

"The Ethics of Force."—H. E. Warner. (Ginn & Co.)

"The Walk, Conversation, and Character of Jesus Christ our Lord."—Alexander Whyte, D.D. (Fleming H. Revell.)

"Jörn Uhl."—Gustav Frenssen. (Dana Estes & Co.)

"The Venus of Cadiz."—Richard Fisguill. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"A Maid of Japan."—Mrs. Hugh Fraser. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.25.)

"Threads."—Garrett W. Thompson. (John C. Winston Company, $1.50.)

"The Divine Fire."—May Sinclair. (Henry Holt & Co., $1.50.)

"A Modern Utopia."—H. G. Wells. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50)

"The Globe-Trotters Dictionary."—O. Beta and Wm. S. Myers. (Published by authors).

"The Art of Writing and Speaking the English Language."—Sherwin Cody. (The Old Greek Press.)

"A Woman's Confessional."—Helen Woljeska. (Life Publishing Company.)

"Japanese for Daily Use."—E. P. Prentys. (Wm. R. Jenkins.)

"How to Read and What to Read."—Sherwin Cody. (The Old Greek Press, Chicago.)

"The Outlook to Nature."—L. H. Bailey. (Macmillan Company, $1.25 net.)

"Edward Fitzgerald."—Arthur C. Benson. (Macmillan Company, $0.75.)

"Adventures Among Books."—Andrew Lang. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"Glenanaar—A Story of Irish Life."—Canon P. A. Sheehan, D.D. (Longmans, Green & Co.)

"The Broadway of Yesterday."—Charles Hemstreet. (Cadwallader Publishing Company.)

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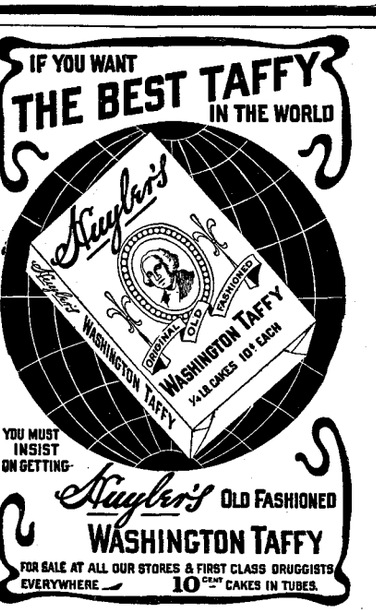

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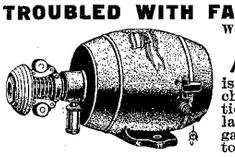

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CURRENT POETRY.

Mary.

By Rose Trumbull.

Mary, when that little child
Lay upon your heart at rest,
Did the thorns, Maid mother, mild,
Pierce your breast?

Mary, when that little child
Softly kissed your cheek benign,
Did you know, O Mary mild,
Judas' sign?

Mary, when that little child
Cooed and prattled at your knee,
Did you see with heart-beat wild,
Calvary?

—From McClure's Magazine.

Two Sorrows.

By Charles Hanson Towne.

Before Love came my eyes were dim with tears,
Because I had not known her gentle face;
Softly I said: "But when across the years
Her smile illumines the darkness of my place,
All grief from my poor heart she will efface."

Now Love is mine—she walks with me for aye
Down paths of primrose and blue violet;
But on my heart at every close of day
A grief more keen than my old grief is set—
I weep for those who have not found Love yet!

—From Ainslee's Magazine.

The Miracle of Dawn.

By Madison Cawein.

What it would mean for you and me
If dawn should come no more!
Think of its gold along the sea,
Its rose above the shore!
That rose of awful mystery,
Our souls bow down before.

. . . . . .

Think what it means to me and you
To see it even as God
Evolved it when the world was new!
When Light rose, earthquake shod,
And slow its gradual splendor grew
O'er deeps the whirlwind trod.

What shoutings then and cymbalings
Arose from depth and height!
What worship-solemn trumpetings,
And thunders, burning white,
Of winds and waves, and anthemings
Of Earth received the Light!

Think what it means to see the dawn!
The dawn, that comes each day!
What if the East should ne'er grow wan,
Should never more grow gray!
That line of rose no more be drawn
Above the ocean's spray!

—From Ainslee's Magazine.

The Silence of the Dark.

By Charles Buxton Going.

My neighbor's lamp, across the way,
Throws dancing lights upon my wall;
They come and go in passing play,
And then the sudden shadows fall.

My friend's white soul through eyes and lips
Shone out on me but yesterday
In radiant warmth; now swift eclipse
Has left those windows cold and gray.

Ah, if I could but look behind
The still, dark barrier of that night,
And there—undimmed, unwavering—find
That life and love were all alight!

—From Munsey's Magazine.

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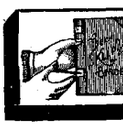

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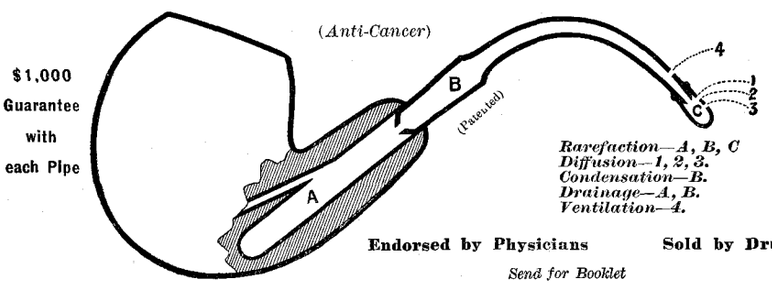

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Meenaneary.

BY STEPHEN GWYNN.

There's some that love the mountain and some that love the sea,
But the brown bubbling river is the dearest thing to me,
And sweeter than all waters in all the lands I know,
Is the stream by Meenaneary in the county of Mayo.

'Tis there the plunging torrents spread and slacken to a curl.
And in below the fern-clad rock the dimpled eddies swirl;
'Tis there in blue and silver mail the fresh-run salmon lie,
While overhead goes dancing the dainty-feathered fly.

Oh, to hear the reel go singing, to feel the rod a-strain!
But still the days are passing, and I'll be back again
To brush through dewy heather in the myrtle-scented air,
With the freshness of the morning, it is then I will be there.

Here on the gritty pavement I'm pent in London town,
But on the smoke-grimed elm-trees yon swollen buds are brown—
And with the leaf's unfurling I'll say good-by and go
To airy Meenaneary in the county of Mayo.

—*From The Spectator.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

June 18.—Oyama reports the capture on June 16 of Liaoyangwopeng, west of the Liao River, where 5,000 Russians with twenty guns were driven north. The British Ambassador at St Petersburg asks reparation for the sinking of the *St. Kilda* by the cruiser *Dnieper*.

June 19.—Russian cavalry under Mistchenko recaptures Liaoyangwopeng, but the Japanese advance continues on other parts of the field, and the Russian position generally is critical. A reinforcing army of 50,000 men is advancing from Korea to join Oyama.

June 20.—Tokyo reports say that peace negotiations would not interrupt the military operations. Russia assents to the Japanese suggestion that the date for the opening of the peace conference be August 1.

June 21.—Reports that President Roosevelt is trying to bring about an armistice between Russia and Japan come both from St. Petersburg and Washington. M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, is appointed one of the peace envoys to Washington.

June 22.—Grand Duke Nicholas is appointed head of Russia's new Council of Defense.

June 23.—Hope of an armistice between Russia and Japan prior to the meeting of the peace envoys is abandoned in Washington.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 17.—General Maximo Gomez, the hero of the Cuban wars for independence, dies at Havana.

June 18.—France is assured by Germany that the conference plan contains no menace to her and is not a step toward destroying her prestige in Morocco.

June 19.—The movement to boycott American goods is rapidly spreading in China.

France yields to the Kaiser's demand that an international conference pronounce on the status of Morocco.

The Czar cordially receives a deputation from the Zemstvo Congress and promises a national assembly.

June 21.—Eighteen persons are killed and one hundred wounded at Lodz, Russia, by Cossacks, who fire upon a parade of workmen.

June 23.—The French note to Germany concerning Morocco is reported to be unsatisfactory. Powerful intrigues are reported to be working to force war.

Domestic.

June 17.—Judge Seaman, in the United States Circuit Court, at Milwaukee, rules in the anti-trust proceedings against the General Paper Company, that the officers must produce the books and answer all relevant questions.

The Grand Jury at Cleveland, O., indicts the alleged plumbers' trust and Mantel and Tile Dealers' Association as combinations in restraint of trade.

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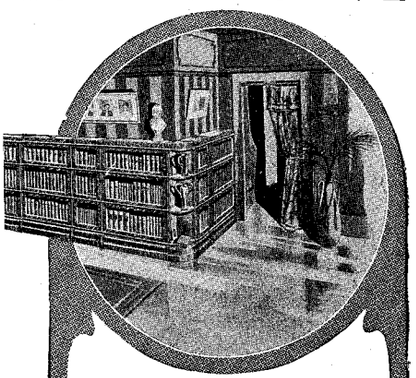

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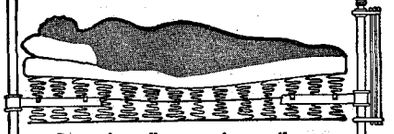

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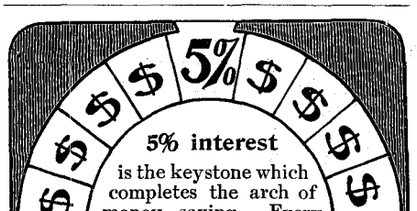

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June 18.—Governor Herrick, of Ohio, in a speech denouncing the professional lobby, declares that he will do all in his power to drive lobbyists from the State.

June 19.—Secretary Hay returns to Washington.

Paul Morton, chairman of the Equitable, orders another examination of the affairs of the Society.

At a meeting of the New York Civic Federation, experts declare that, in proportion to the population of the United States immigration is decreasing.

June 20.—The President dismisses Herbert W. Bowen, former Minister to Venezuela, for reprehensible conduct in procuring the publication of false and scandalous charges against Assistant-Secretary of State Loomis.

James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde, president and first-vice president of the Equitable, resign.

J. W. Hill, formerly chief of the Philadelphia filtration bureau, is arrested on charges of forgery and fraud in connection with filtration plant contracts.

June 21.—The correspondence of the President, Attorney-General Moody, Secretary Morton and Messrs. Judson and Harmon, special counsel, in regard to the freight rebates on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway is made public. The President vindicates and praises Mr. Morton.

The report of the New York State Superintendent of Insurance severely censures officers of the Equitable Life, and declares that complete removal of stock control is the only remedy for the Society's troubles.

The New York Central's 18-hour flyer between New York and Chicago, is wrecked at Mentor, Ohio, by running into an open switch; nineteen persons are killed.

June 22.—President Roosevelt, Elihu Root and Joseph H. Choate receive honorary degrees at Williams College; the President speaks on the Monroe Doctrine and various other subjects.

Attorney General Mayer announces that he will begin proceedings to compel restitution to Equitable policy-holders and to bar all guilty directors from holding a similar office.

June 23.—At a meeting of the Cabinet, the President insists that Chinese immigrants be fairly treated, and he declares his belief that the danger of a boycott is serious.

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Below will be found an index covering the issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for the last three months. Each week the subjects for the week previous will be added, and the subjects for the issue fourteen weeks previous will be eliminated, so that the reader will always be able to turn readily to any topic considered in our columns during the preceding three months.

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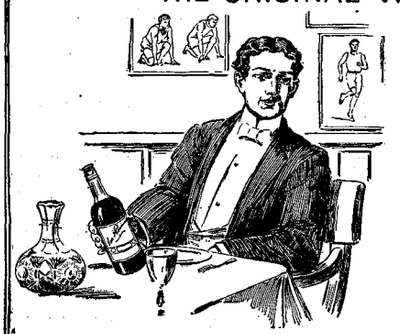

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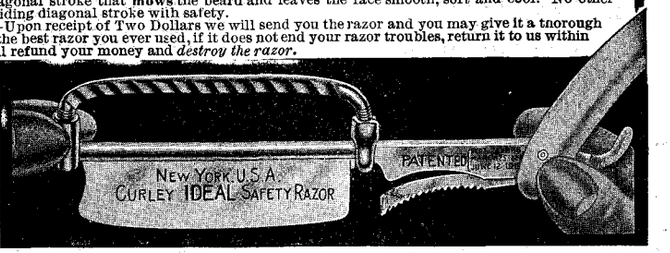

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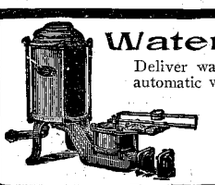

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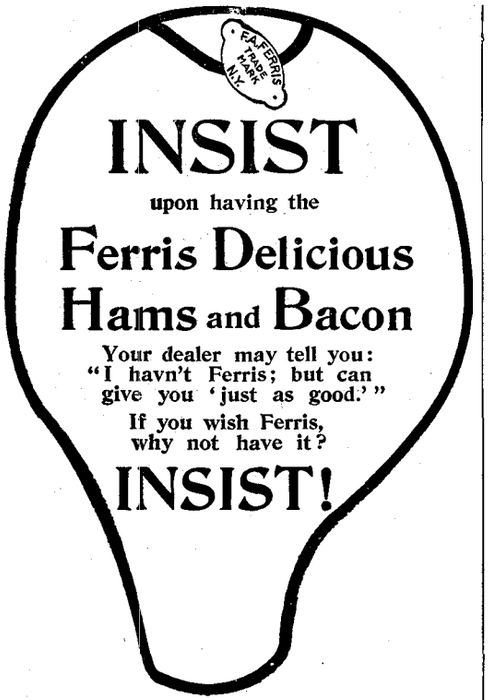

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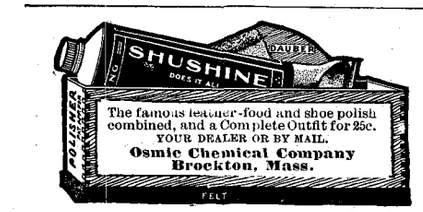

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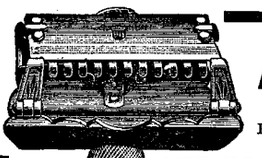

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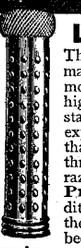

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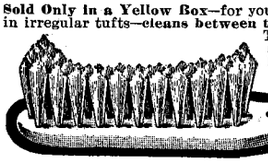

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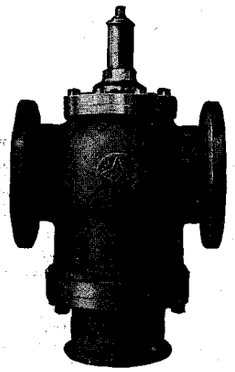

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the *Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary* is consulted as arbiter.

"S. D. Y.," New York.—"A makes the following statement concerning C: 'He *lost me* a good case.' B contends that the sentence is incorrect. What is your decision on this point?"

It is assumed that the point on which our correspondent is in doubt is whether the verb "lost" is correct as here used. The Standard Dictionary says: "Lose" is "to deprive of; subject to the loss of; as, 'His rashness *lost him* his life.'" From this it will be seen that "lost" as used by A is sanctioned by good authority.

"Ah hae ma doots," New York.—"Which is the correct form of the verb in the following sentence: 'Put season goods carefully away as soon as the season is past; mark the packages so that at the beginning of a new season they will be easily identified even tho the store *have* [*should have*, or *has*] another manager'?"

As doubt and futurity are both implied, the subjunctive mode, subjunctive form should be used, making the sentence read: ". . . even tho the store *have* another manager."

"F. L.," Baltimore, Md.—"Is it ever correct to say '*Who* have you there?' This question in this form is to be found in Kingsley's 'Hypatia.'"

The sentence you cite is incorrect. "Who" should be "whom" because it is in the objective case, object of the verb "have."

"S. V. D.," Chicago, Ill.—"What part of speech is 'unseen' in the line 'Full many a flower was born to blush unseen'?"

The sentence cited is elliptical—a quite common form of expression in poetry. "Unseen" is an adjective qualifying "flower."

"A. B. N.," Danville, Ky.—"1. Are the following sentences correct? (*a*) 'His seventieth birthday *has been* recently greeted with affection.'
(*b*) 'And with the morn those angel faces smile,
Which I *have* loved long since, and lost awhile.'
2. Where should the interrogation-point be placed in the following sentence at the close of a letter: 'Will you kindly make the exchange desired, and oblige, yours truly'?"

1. (*a*) The use of the present perfect tense with the word "recently" is sanctioned by good usage, altho some grammarians prefer the past tense. (*b*) Strictly, the past tense should have been used. Perhaps in order to preserve the meter the poet used the auxiliary "have."
2. The interrogation-point in the sentence cited should be placed after the word "desired," as the question ends there.

"T. C.," Confluence, Pa.—"How should 'Stratford-on-Avon' and 'Stoke-upon-Trent' be written? Is it as correct to say 'Stratford-upon-Avon' and 'Stoke-on-Trent' as it is to transpose the prepositions?"

The correct form in which these two geographic names should be written is the first cited by our correspondent. Usage long ago determined the forms of these names, which forms have been accepted almost universally. The United States Board of Geographic Names passed upon all geographic names in the Standard Dictionary; therefore, that work has the benefit of its decisions. In the census returns issued by the British Government the names are printed "Stratford-on-Avon" and "Stoke-upon-Trent." In the semi-official "Bartholomew's Gazetteer" the same forms are given.

"J. B. B.," St. Louis, Mo.—"In Browning's 'The Ring and the Book' the word 'Mannaia' frequently occurs. Could you favor me with a clear definition of the word?"

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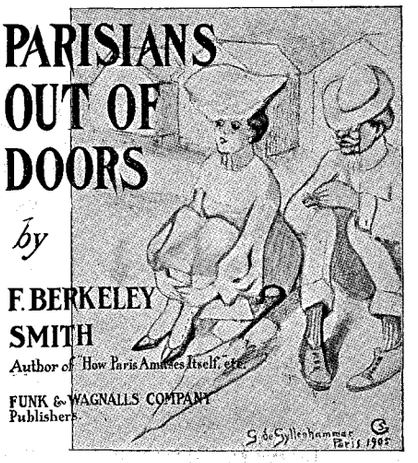

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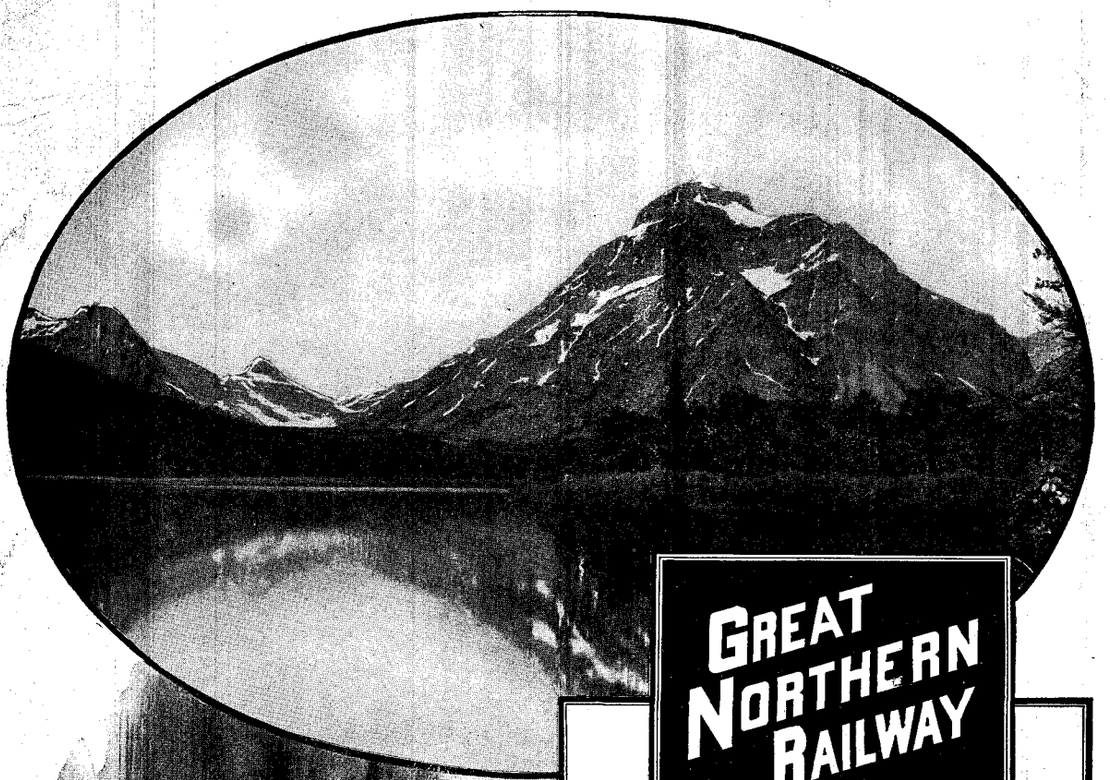

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